Ethna SICAV R.C.S. B 212494

Annual report including audited financial statements
as of 31 December 2023

Investment Fund under Luxembourg Law

investment Fund pursuant to Part I of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010
on Undertakings for Collective Investment, as amended, taking the legal form
of a Société d´Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV),

Luxembourg registered company B-155427

ETHENEA

Content

The Sales Prospectus with integrated Articles of Association, the Key Information Document and the fund's annual and semi-annual reports are available free of charge by post or e-mail from the registered office of the investment company, or from the depositary, paying agents and the distributor in the respective countries of distribution. Additional information may be obtained from the investment company at any time during regular business hours.

Share subscriptions are valid only if they are made on the basis of the most recent version of the Sales Prospectus (including its annexes) in conjunction with the latest available annual report and any subsequent semi-annual report.

The information and figures contained in this report relate to past performance only and give no indication of future performance.

Fund Management Report

The fund management report on behalf of the Board of Directors of the management company:

Ethna-AKTIV

Ethna-AKTIV converted the excellent results of the capital market in 2023 into a solid annual performance of 7.44%. Our active and flexible approach has once again demonstrated its added value. While strictly static approaches are still in the process of making up for the losses of 2022, Ethna-AKTIV has already reached new all-time highs.

Nevertheless, this positive stock market performance belies the many challenges faced during the year. It was not yet clear at the beginning of the year whether the stock market low recorded in October of the previous year was definitive. The level of uncertainty was very high and many market participants were predicting an imminent recession. Although a recession failed to materialise, the US regional bank crisis in March brought an abrupt end to the fledgling rally. However, the US authorities acted quickly and decisively to nip this crisis in the bud and calm the stock markets. In contrast, the containment of the property crisis in China proved to be much more complicated and protracted. The war in Ukraine entered its second year, but was of limited relevance to the capital markets in general following the high level of volatility in 2022. In particular, the issue for Europe and especially for Germany continues to be energy costs. Although it appears so far that the German economy can overcome this problem, it must be assumed that the long-term increase in energy costs will put it at a competitive disadvantage. The resumption of hostilities in the Middle East does not help in this context and has the potential to escalate into an even greater conflict. However, as in the previous year, it was once again the central banks and their fight against inflation that significantly influenced the fortunes of the capital markets. Both the Fed and the ECB brought their interest rate hike cycle to an end in the summer as inflation fell to a sufficient degree. This so-called interest rate pause was at first heavily questioned and, as interest rates continued to rise, the capital market more or less demanded more action from the central banks. This led to a second correction on the stock market in late summer. However, in the end, further declining inflation data confirmed the monetary authorities in their path. This led to an abrupt turnaround in long-term interest rates at the end of October, and in addition, a number of interest rate cuts in 2024 have now also been priced in. This provided a springboard for the year-end rally, which was accompanied by greater market breadth in the end. The fact that a recession is no longer expected in the US was also very supportive. Nevertheless, there are two striking things about the past year. First, there is the absolute dominance of the hyper-capitalised tech giants, which not only account for an ever-increasing weighting in the indices, but were also responsible for an above-average share of performance over almost the entire year. And the second factor is the fact that virtually all of the annual performance of the investment industry has come in just the last two months. Overall, an abundance of opportunities presented themselves in 2023, both in terms of allocation and selection.

Although Ethna-AKTIV mainly focuses on allocation, selection decisions made within the equity portfolio also contributed positively to the success of the fund last year. In a year when replicating the index performance was exceptionally challenging due to the dominance of tech stocks, we managed to generate a significant selection alpha. This was achieved by adequately accounting for the index drivers, which, it should be noted, were deliberately underweighted in 2022. On the allocation front, it is worth noting that after a subdued start to the year, we fully capitalised on the opportunities for increased exposure following the banking crisis. Our belief that a US recession was not imminent proved absolutely correct. The unforeseen AI boom provided additional tailwind for our already increased exposure. Appropriate position adjustments were made during the summer correction, effectively reducing drawdowns. However, these were corrected in good time in order to participate appropriately in the year-end rally. Overall, the equity portfolio contributed 6.7% to the fund’s performance, while bonds contributed 3.31%. The high-quality portfolio benefited from acquisitions that began in autumn 2022 and continued throughout the past year. While the duration overlay was the main performance driver in 2022, it cost us 55 basis points in the past year. The rapid interest rate decline in the last two months is, in our view, an overreaction given the stable economy.

There is not much to report on the currency side. A relatively stable US dollar position on average resulted in a slightly negative performance contribution. However, as in the previous two years, a stronger focus and quicker re-entry after hedging measures positively impacted the fund's performance.

Looking ahead, we continue to expect the end of the rate hike cycle, as inflation has fallen sufficiently to justify this. However, given that inflation will remain outside the central banks' targeted range for some time and Western economies will grow moderately, we find the current expectation of rate cuts to be overly exaggerated. We have positioned ourselves for a slightly higher interest rate environment at the long end through duration shortening. Indirectly, we envisage moderately rising corporate profits and an expansion of valuation multiples in this environment, suggesting that the broader equity market has potential over the year. After the strong performance in the last two months and currently very positive sentiment, we expect a short-term consolidation at this level. This is why we are currently still underweight in equities and are waiting for the right timing to re-enter the market. Generally, when Main Street's scepticism meets Wall Street's optimism, it's often a good sign for risk markets. Of course, economic factors and geopolitical risks, including the conflicts in Ukraine and Palestine and elections in Taiwan and the USA, continue to warrant attention. These events have the potential for significant surprises that may necessitate a response.

The management of Ethna-AKTIV, thanks to its high flexibility, has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to navigate such crises. For 2024, barring major crises, we expect moderate performance contributions from both equities and bonds, aiming for a total performance in the range of 4-6%.

Ethna-DEFENSIV

In the context of continuous optimisation and in order to improve comprehensibility and transparency, the Ethna-DEFENSIV portfolio management team has adjusted the prospectus as of 1 October 2023 by reducing the precious metal, commodity and equity weightings of the bond-focused multi-asset fund Ethna-DEFENSIV to zero with effect from 1 October 2023. This move, approved by the regulatory authority, logically follows from the portfolio construction over the past 24 months: since October 2021, there has been no gold, and since November 2021, no equities in the Ethna-DEFENSIV portfolio. The outcome in 2022 was impressive, proving the approach's effectiveness. The portfolio management team will continue to focus on bonds and liquidity as the strategy's core components.

The Federal Reserve and the ECB concluded their interest rate hiking cycles begun in 2022 in July and September 2023, respectively. The ECB raised its key interest rates by a total of 450 basis points during this period, with 200 basis points in 2023 alone. The Fed raised its key interest rate by a total of 525 basis points, including 150 basis points in 2023. Despite a significant decline in inflation rates in the Eurozone and the US in 2023, the central bank target of 2% inflation has not yet been fully met. Nevertheless, the possibility of the first interest rate cuts in the first quarter of 2024 is already being discussed. Interest rate cuts are considered almost certain, but opinions still differ significantly on the timing of the first rate cut.

Yields on 10-year government bonds initially fluctuated significantly in 2023, but have fallen sharply since November 2023. The collapse of Silicon Valley Bank and other US regional banks in March highlighted that the fight against inflation could also claim unexpected casualties, temporarily halting the trend of rising yields. The ongoing wrangling over the US government's debt ceiling also continued in 2023. This issue was temporarily defused in early June, with the ceiling being suspended until the end of 2024.

Nevertheless, rating agency Fitch was the second of the three major rating agencies to strip the US of its previous top rating of AAA on 1 August 2023, justifying the downgrade on the basis of the country's extremely high budget deficit, which reached a staggering USD 1.7 trillion in fiscal year 2023, even in a year of steady growth. Growing concerns about the sustainability of the debt and the related question of who would buy all the additional government bonds ultimately led to a rise in yields on 10-year US Treasuries to around 5% in October 2023. This was in contrast to yields on 10-year German government bonds, which did not fully track this move and peaked at a moderate level of around 3%. The record yields were followed by an even more rapid decline over the last two months of the year as a consequence of rapidly falling inflation rates and the realisation that neither the Fed nor the ECB will hike interest rate hikes any longer.

In 2023, Ethna-DEFENSIV invested almost exclusively in euro-denominated bonds with short to medium-term maturities. This strategy allowed the fund to successfully mitigate the intra-year volatility and still offset the losses from 2022 (T-class). The more conservative positioning of the portfolio with shorter remaining maturities meant that the fund did not fully benefit from the significant drop in yields in November and December. By consistently reallocating the portfolio into newly issued bonds, the current yield across all bonds was significantly increased to an average of over 4%. This forward-looking measure also promises attractive, decent returns for the fund and its investors in the future. The ECB and the Federal Reserve will cut interest rates in 2024. Our forecast is based on the assumption that the ECB will be the first to cut interest rates, which is why we will continue to invest almost exclusively in the fund currency, the euro. However, the price rally in November and December 2023 was overdone and 10-year German government bonds are not really attractive, with yields of less than 2%. We remain cautious and our investments are focused on corporate bonds with short and medium residual maturities. The high coupon rates of the bonds in the portfolio promise high ordinary returns in 2024. Active management, including the use of bond futures, will help us generate additional returns in 2024. This strategic approach is designed to operate efficiently and yield strong returns in a changing interest rate environment.

Ethna-DYNAMISCH

All’s well that ends well? The further out we get from 2023, the more the memory of the capital market year in 2023 will coalesce into a few key figures. In another five or so years, most investors will only look back at the annual performance figures of the most relevant indices or investment products, which were predominantly positive to very positive. This means 2023 will go down in history as a good year for the capital markets. Although developments in the coming years will still play a key role in the final assessment, most of the work has been done. An important narrative will be that the positive development will be seen as a countermovement to the pronounced capital losses of the previous year. The end of the cycle of interest rate hikes by the major central banks will also play an important role. And finally, the start of the age of Artificial Intelligence (AI) should not be forgotten. All of these are legitimate points underpinning the positive impression.

However, the fact that we are talking about the very recent past allows us to take a more nuanced look at the past year and its particularities. The ultimately positive development was by no means a given for a long time. But first things first.

The start of 2023 was overshadowed by the negative developments of the previous year, in which Russia’s war of aggression in Ukraine put Europe’s energy supply to the test and further fuelled the already problematic inflationary dynamics caused by the pandemic. Many market participants expected a recession in Europe and the US as a result of the sharp interest rate hikes introduced to combat inflation. One of the few glimmers of hope seemed to be the gradual reopening of the Chinese economy after protracted pandemic-related restrictions. However, this hope was quickly dashed as the property crisis in China continued to worsen. Chinese stock indices reached their highs for the year at the beginning of February and ended the year close to their lows for the year with almost double-digit price losses. Even in 2023, the bears had their day.

Conversely, the bulls lived largely off a small number of rising stocks – the so-called Magnificent Seven. This refers to the major US technology stocks Alphabet (Google), Amazon, Apple, Meta (Facebook), Microsoft, Nvidia and Tesla, whose share prices skyrocketed in 2023 and which dominated the annual performance of capital-weighted indices such as the S&P 500 and the MSCI World due to their enormous size. Up until the end of October, the rest of the market tended to follow the mixed market performance of the Chinese indices and did not really make much headway. Rising interest rates and bond yields had a dampening effect, though not always as dramatic as in March, when a number of US banks failed. Economically, while a major crash was avoided, growth outside the US was lukewarm at best. And even in the US, growth came only at the costly price of a ballooning government deficit.

The big shift towards a positive year-end did not materialise until November and December. The unexpectedly sharp drop in inflation has potentially opened up space for central banks to cut interest rates in 2024 and led to a significant fall in bond yields, which in turn reduced the pressure on companies and valuations. Simultaneously, the expectation that the interest rate hiking cycle could end this time without a pronounced recession became a realistically plausible scenario. Against this backdrop, the year-end rally in the stock markets in 2023 was significantly more robust than usual. Moreover, the price increase was also felt across the board for the first time thanks to the stocks that had previously been laggards, which ultimately resulted in a conciliatory review of the year as a whole.

The performance of Ethna-DYNAMISCH more or less followed this pattern in 2023. That the annual result wasn't even better is primarily due to the absence of six of the Magnificent Seven stocks in the portfolio, with Alphabet being the lone exception. We had initially simply underestimated the dynamics of the newly emerging AI topic and we subsequently felt that it was too late to jump on the bandwagon. Many other stocks seemed too attractive in comparison. This increasing attractiveness prompted us to steadily increase the investment ratio in the second half of the year, which paid off doubly towards the end of the year.

Apart from the equity markets, the movements in the fund allocation were limited. In currencies, as in the past, we pursued a rather cautious, generally contrarian approach, significantly mitigating the losses of a typical global equity portfolio in 2023. In bonds, we did not include any credit risks in the fund and largely enjoyed the attractive interest rates at the short end. It was only at the peak of the yield movement in October that we were no longer able to resist the attraction of long-dated US government bonds and began to build up a corresponding position. This paid off much faster and more clearly than expected and made a significant contribution to the fund's performance when the price gains were realised in mid-December.

All in all, the capital market year 2023 once again showed that market developments are not always straightforward, yet there are almost always attractive opportunities to seize opportunities and avoid risks.

We hold the same expectations for 2024. Although the extremes of possible scenarios seem less pronounced than a year ago, many alternative developments remain conceivable moving forward. The Ethna-DYNAMISCH philosophy is built on the foundation of flexibility and adaptability, key outcomes of active management. These principles guide our focused, quality-oriented equity portfolio.

At the core of our broader considerations for 2024 is the moderation and normalisation of many key framework conditions. The distortions on the energy and commodity markets caused by the Russian-Ukrainian war are now behind us, inflation is only moderately above central bank targets, the interest rate environment is normalising and growth remains subdued but satisfactory, coupled with fair to slightly undervalued equity markets. This approach may not enable significant immediate advancements at the index level, but it offers a promising starting point. Beyond the renowned Magnificent Seven, there exists a wealth of untapped potential within the valuations of numerous stocks, all of which continue to exhibit an intriguing growth profile. Accordingly, 2024 could provide the positive framework for 2023, turning the question mark of the opening sentence "All's well that ends well?" into an exclamation mark by the end of the year!

Strassen, January 2024 — The Fund Management on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Management Company

Consolidated Annual Report of Ethna SICAV with the sub-funds Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A, Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A and Ethna SICAV - DYNAMISCH A

Composition of net fund assets

as of 31 December 2023

	EUR
Securities holdings	6,371,936.56
(Securities purchase costs: EUR 5,818,176.61)	
Cash at banks [1]	4,856.84
Interest receivable	52.61
	6,376,846.01
Other liabilities and equity [2]	-260.31
	-260.31
Net fund assets	**6,376,585.70**

[1] See notes to the Report.
[2] This item comprises management fees.

Change to net asset value

in the period under review from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

	EUR
Total net fund assets at the beginning of the period under review	17,663,114.52
Ordinary net expenditure	-21,105.46
Income and expense equalisation	-24,253.26
Inflow of funds from sale of shares	540,093.13
Outflow of funds from redemption of shares	-12,693,139.92
Realised gains	454,849.96
Realised losses	380,618.02
Net change in unrealised gains	88,366.28
Net change in unrealised losses	10,227.17
Distribution	-22,184.74
Total net fund assets at the end of the period under review	**6,376,585.70**

Statement of operations

in the period under review from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

	EUR
Income	
Income from investment units	19,612.04
Bank interest	267.31
Income equalisation	-8,167.11
Total income	**11,712.24**
Expense	
Interest expense	-2.71
Management fee	-6,522.84
Taxe d'abonnement	-5.24
Publication and audit expenses	-18,249.08
Typesetting, printing and postage and packaging for the annual and semi-annual reports	-14,689.02
Government fees	-18,075.82
Other expenses [1]	-7,693.36
Expense equalisation	32,420.37
Total expense	**-32,817.70**
Ordinary net expenditure	**-21,105.46**

[1] This item mainly comprises paying agent fees and general management costs.

Geographical breakdown by country and economic breakdown of the Ethna SICAV-AKTIV A sub-fund

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The company is entitled to create share classes that confer different rights depending on the shares.

Currently the following share class exists with these structural features:

Security identification no.:	A2AH5Q
ISIN code:	LU1546153187
Subscription fee:	up to 3.00%
Redemption fee:	none
Management fee:	up to 0.05% p.a.
Minimum subsequent investment:	none
Dividend policy:	distributed
Currency:	EUR

Geographical breakdown by country [1]	
Luxembourg	99.94%
Securities holdings	**99.94%**
Bank balances [2]	0.06%
Other receivables and payables (net)	0.00%
	100.00%

Breakdown by economic sector [1]	
Investment fund units	99.94%
Securities holdings	**99.94%**
Bank balances [2]	0.06%
Other receivables and payables (net)	0.00%
	100.00%

1) Due to rounding differences in the individual items, the total amounts may deviate from the actual value.
2) See notes to the Report.

Composition of net fund assets of the Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A sub-fund

Change over the last 3 financial years

Date	Net sub-fund assets In EUR millions	Outstanding Equities	Net inflows In EUR thousands	Share value EUR
31/12/2021	21.71	192,908	-4,087.32	112.56
31/12/2022	16.57	158,105	-3,758.46	104.81
31/12/2023	5.23	46,699	-12,156.61	112.04

Composition of net subfund assets

as of 31 December 2023

	EUR
Securities holdings	5,229,101.44
(Securities purchase costs: EUR 4,742,854.02)	
Cash at banks [1]	3,307.49
Interest receivable	37.94
	5,232,446.87
Other liabilities and equity [2]	-215.30
	-215.30
Net subfund assets	**5,232,231.57**
Outstanding shares	**46,698.827**
Share value	**EUR 112.04**

1) See notes to the Report.
2) This item mainly comprises management fees.

Change to net subfund assets

in the period under review from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

	EUR
Total net subfund assets at the beginning of the period under review	16,570,780.34
Ordinary net expenditure	-16,690.79
Income and expense equalisation	-24,256.06
Inflow of funds from sale of shares	533,809.91
Outflow of funds from redemption of shares	-12,690,418.62
Realised gains	454,469.26
Realised losses	381,116.87
Net change in unrealised gains	37,875.51
Net change in unrealised losses	0.00
Distribution	-14,454.85
Total net subfund assets at the end of the period under review	**5,232,231.57**

Change in number of shares in circulation

	Number
Shares in circulation at the beginning of the period under review	158,104.511
Shares issued	5,054.852
Shares redeemed	-116,460.536
Shares in circulation at the end of the period under review	**46,698.827**

Statement of operations
of the Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A sub-fund

Statement of operations

in the period under review from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

	EUR
Income	
Income from investment units	11,753.03
Bank interest	209.16
Income equalisation	-8,153.07
Total income	**3,809.12**
Expense	
Interest expense	-1.02
Management fee	-5,971.92
Taxe d'abonnement	-3.36
Publication and audit expenses	-16,118.51
Typesetting, printing and postage and packaging for the annual and semi-annual reports	-13,565.16
Government fees	-11,633.90
Other expenses [1]	-5,615.17
Expense equalisation	32,409.13
Total expense	**-20,499.91**
Ordinary net expenditure	**-16,690.79**
Total transaction costs in the financial year [2]	**0.00**
Total expense ratio in percent [2]	**0.45**

1) This item mainly comprises paying agent fees and custody fees.
2) See notes to the Report.

Statement of net assets of the sub-fund Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A as of 31 December 2023

Statement of net assets as of 31 December 2023

ISIN	Securities		Acquisitions in the period under review	Disposals in the period under review	Holdings	Price	Price EUR	% share of NFA [1]
Investment fund units [2]								
Luxembourg								
LU0136412771	Ethna-AKTIV A	EUR	2,544	91,250	36,937	141.5700	5,229,101.44	99.94
							5,229,101.44	**99.94**
Investment fund units [2]							**5,229,101.44**	**99.94**
Securities holdings							**5,229,101.44**	**99.94**
Cash at banks - Current account [3]							**3,307.49**	**0.06**
Other receivables and payables (net)							**-177.36**	**0.00**
Net subfund assets in EUR							**5,232,231.57**	**100.00**

1) NFA = Net subfund assets. Due to rounding differences in the individual items, the total amounts may deviate from the actual value.
2) Information on subscription and redemption fees as well as the maximum amount of the management fee for target fund units may be obtained on application from the registered office of the management company and from the depositary and paying agents free of charge.
3) See notes to the Report.

Exchange rates

As of 31 December 2023, there were only assets in the sub-fund currency euro.

Geographical breakdown by country and economic breakdown of the Ethna SICAV-DEFENSIV A sub-fund

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The company is entitled to create share classes that confer different rights depending on the shares.

Currently the following share class exists with these structural features:

Security identification no.:	A2AH5R
ISIN code:	LU1546156875
Subscription fee:	up to 2.50%
Redemption fee:	none
Management fee:	up to 0.05% p.a.
Minimum subsequent investment:	none
Dividend policy:	distributed
Currency:	EUR

Geographical breakdown by country [1]	
Luxembourg	99.84%
Securities holdings	**99.84%**
Bank balances [2]	0.16%
Other receivables and payables (net)	0.00%
	100.00%

Breakdown by economic sector [1]	
Investment fund units	99.84%
Securities holdings	**99.84%**
Bank balances [2]	0.16%
Other receivables and payables (net)	0.00%
	100.00%

1) Due to rounding differences in the individual items, the total amounts may deviate from the actual value.
2) See notes to the Report.

Composition of net fund assets of the Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A sub-fund

Change over the last 3 financial years

Date	Net sub-fund assets In EUR millions	Outstanding shares	Net inflows In EUR thousands	Share value EUR
31/12/2021	0.50	5,028	0.10	99.87
31/12/2022	0.47	5,017	-1.05	93.97
31/12/2023	0.48	5,054	3.56	94.74

Composition of net subfund assets

as of 31 December 2023

	EUR
Securities holdings	478,084.57
(Securities purchase costs: EUR 492,572.45)	
Cash at banks [1]	781.18
Interest receivable	7.37
	478,873.12
Other liabilities and equity [2]	-18.88
	-18.88
Net subfund assets	**478,854.24**
Outstanding shares	**5,054.257**
Share value	**EUR 94.74**

[1] See notes to the Report.
[2] This item comprises management fees.

Change to net subfund assets

in the period under review from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

	EUR
Total net subfund assets at the beginning of the period under review	471,461.73
Ordinary net income	1,238.05
Income and expense equalisation	2.80
Inflow of funds from sale of shares	6,283.22
Outflow of funds from redemption of shares	-2,721.30
Realised losses	-498.85
Net change in unrealised gains	0.00
Net change in unrealised losses	10,227.17
Distribution	-7,138.58
Total net subfund assets at the end of the period under review	**478,854.24**

Change in number of shares in circulation

	Number
Shares in circulation at the beginning of the period under review	5,017.000
Shares issued	67.257
Shares redeemed	-30.000
Shares in circulation at the end of the period under review	**5,054.257**

Statement of operations of the Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A sub-fund

Statement of operations

in the period under review from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

	EUR
Income	
Income from investment units	7,097.04
Bank interest	32.93
Income equalisation	-14.04
Total income	**7,115.93**
Expense	
Interest expense	-0.64
Management fee	-234.57
Taxe d'abonnement	-1.01
Publication and audit expenses	-972.78
Typesetting, printing and postage and packaging for the annual and semi-annual reports	-535.38
Government fees	-3,178.05
Other expenses [1]	-966.69
Expense equalisation	11.24
Total expense	**-5,877.88**
Ordinary net income	**1,238.05**
Total transaction costs in the financial year [2]	**0.00**
Total expense ratio in percent [2]	**1.26**

1) This item mainly comprises general management costs and paying agent fees.
2) See notes to the Report.

Statement of net assets of the sub-fund Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A as of 31 December 2023

Statement of net assets as of 31 December 2023

ISIN	Securities		Acquisitions in the period under review	Disposals in the period under review	Holdings	Price	Price EUR	% share of NFA 1)
Investment fund units 2)								
Luxembourg								
LU0279509904	Ethna-DEFENSIV A	EUR	49	56	3,617	132.1900	478,084.57	99.84
							478,084.57	**99.84**
Investment fund units 2)							**478,084.57**	**99.84**
Securities holdings							**478,084.57**	**99.84**
Cash at banks - Current account 3)							**781.18**	**0.16**
Other receivables and payables (net)							**-11.51**	**0.00**
Net subfund assets in EUR							**478,854.24**	**100.00**

1) NFA = Net subfund assets. Due to rounding differences in the individual items, the total amounts may deviate from the actual value.

2) Information on subscription and redemption fees as well as the maximum amount of the management fee for target fund units may be obtained on application from the registered office of the management company and from the depositary and paying agents free of charge.

3) See notes to the Report.

Exchange rates

As of 31 December 2023, there were only assets in the sub-fund currency euro.

Geographical breakdown by country and economic breakdown of the Ethna SICAV-DYNAMISCH A sub-fund

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The company is entitled to create share classes that confer different rights depending on the shares.

Currently the following share class exists with these structural features:

Security identification no.:	A2AH5S
ISIN code:	LU1546162501
Subscription fee:	up to 5.00%
Redemption fee:	none
Management fee:	up to 0.05% p.a.
Minimum subsequent investment:	none
Dividend policy:	distributed
Currency:	EUR

Geographical breakdown by country [1]	
Luxembourg	99.89%
Securities holdings	**99.89%**
Bank balances [2]	0.12%
Other receivables and payables (net)	-0.01%
	100.00%

Breakdown by economic sector [1]	
Investment fund units	99.89%
Securities holdings	**99.89%**
Bank balances [2]	0.12%
Other receivables and payables (net)	-0.01%
	100.00%

[1] Due to rounding differences in the individual items, the total amounts may deviate from the actual value.
[2] See notes to the Report.

Composition of net fund assets of the Ethna SICAV - DYNAMISCH A sub-fund

Change over the last 3 financial years

Date	Net sub-fund assets In EUR millions	Outstanding shares	Net inflows In EUR thousands	Share value EUR
31/12/2021	0.70	5,797	4.98	120.59
31/12/2022	0.62	5,913	13.11	105.00
31/12/2023	0.67	5,913	0.00	112.55

Composition of net subfund assets

as of 31 December 2023

	EUR
Securities holdings	664,750.55
(Securities purchase costs: EUR 582,750.14)	
Cash at banks [1]	768.17
Interest receivable	7.30
	665,526.02
Other liabilities and equity [2]	-26.13
	-26.13
Net subfund assets	**665,499.89**
Outstanding shares	**5,913.055**
Share value	**EUR 112.55**

[1] See notes to the Report.

[2] This item comprises management fees.

Change to net subfund assets

in the period under review from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

	EUR
Total net subfund assets at the beginning of the period under review	620,872.45
Ordinary net expenditure	-5,652.72
Realised gains	380.70
Net change in unrealised gains	50,490.77
Net change in unrealised losses	0.00
Distribution	-591.31
Total net subfund assets at the end of the period under review	**665,499.89**

Change in number of shares in circulation

	Number
Shares in circulation at the beginning of the period under review	5,913.055
Shares issued	0.000
Shares redeemed	0.000
Shares in circulation at the end of the period under review	**5,913.055**

Statement of operations of the Ethna SICAV - DYNAMISCH A sub-fund

Statement of operations

in the period under review from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

	EUR
Income	
Income from investment units	761.97
Bank interest	25.22
Total income	**787.19**
Expense	
Interest expense	-1.05
Management fee	-316.35
Taxe d'abonnement	-0.87
Publication and audit expenses	-1,157.79
Typesetting, printing and postage and packaging for the annual and semi-annual reports	-588.48
Government fees	-3,263.87
Other expenses [1]	-1,111.50
Total expense	**-6,439.91**
Ordinary net expenditure	**-5,652.72**
Total transaction costs in the financial year [2]	**0.00**
Total expense ratio in percent [2]	**1.02**

[1] This item mainly comprises general management costs and paying agent fees.

[2] See notes to the Report.

Statement of net assets of the sub-fund Ethna SICAV - DYNAMISCH A as of 31 December 2023

Statement of net assets as of 31 December 2023

ISIN	Securities		Acquisitions in the period under review	Disposals in the period under review	Holdings	Price	Price EUR	% share of NFA [1]
Investment fund units [2]								
Luxembourg								
LU0455734433	Ethna-DYNAMISCH A	EUR	0	70	7,568	87.8400	664,750.55	99.89
							664,750.55	**99.89**
Investment fund units [2]							**664,750.55**	**99.89**
Securities holdings							**664,750.55**	**99.89**
Cash at banks - Current account [3]							**768.17**	**0.12**
Other receivables and payables (net)							**-18.83**	**-0.01**
Net subfund assets in EUR							**665,499.89**	**100.00**

1) NFA = Net subfund assets. Due to rounding differences in the individual items, the total amounts may deviate from the actual value.

2) Information on subscription and redemption fees as well as the maximum amount of the management fee for target fund units may be obtained on application from the registered office of the management company and from the depositary and paying agents free of charge.

3) See notes to the Report.

Exchange rates

As of 31 December 2023, there were only assets in the sub-fund currency euro.

Notes to the Annual Report as of 31 December 2023

1.) General

The investment company Ethna SICAV is a public limited company with variable capital (société d'investissement à capital variable), incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, with its registered office at 4, rue Thomas Edison, L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg, Luxembourg. It was established in the form of an umbrella fund on 3 February 2017 for an indefinite period of time. Its Articles of Association were published in the *Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations* ("RESA"), the information platform of the Trade and Companies Register in Luxembourg. The investment company is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under the registration number R.C.S. Luxembourg B-212494.

Ethna SICAV is a Luxembourg investment company (société d'investissement à capital variable) set up for an indefinite period in accordance with Part I of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended (the "Law of 17 December 2010"), in the form of an umbrella fund ("investment company" or "Fund") with one or more sub-funds. The objective of the investment policy of Ethna SICAV with its three respective sub-funds as feeder UCITS is to replicate the performance of the respective mono-funds Ethna-AKTIV, Ethna-DEFENSIV and Ethna-DYNAMISCH, which are legally dependent investment funds pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Law of 17 December 2010 in the form of a mono-fund, as master UCITS. The respective sub-funds are therefore feeder UCITS within the meaning of Article 77 of the Law of 17 December 2010.

The Management Regulations were last amended on 1 January 2020 and published in the *Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations* ("RESA").

The Board of Directors of the investment company has entrusted ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A. ("management company"), a public limited company incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg with its registered office at 16, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach, with the investment management, administration and distribution of the shares of the investment company. It was established on 10 September 2010 for an indefinite period. Its Articles of Association were published on 15 September 2010 in the Mémorial. The most recent amendment to the management company's Articles of Association entered into force on 1 January 2015 and were published in the Mémorial on 13 February 2015. The management company is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under the registration number R.C.S. Luxembourg B-155427

The current version of the Sales Prospectus, including the management regulations, the latest annual and semi-annual reports as well as the Key Investor Information Document of the respective master UCITS can be found on the homepage of the Management Company at www.ethenea.com.

2.) Main accounting and valuation principles; share value calculation

Responsibility for preparing this annual report in accordance with the applicable Luxembourg statutory provisions and regulations relating to the preparation and presentation of financial statements lies with the Board of Directors of the investment company.

1. The net assets of the Company are denominated in euro (EUR) ("reference currency").
2. The value of a fund share ("net asset value per share") is stated in the currency ("(sub-)fund currency") as specified in the respective annex to the Sales Prospectus, unless a currency other than the (sub-)fund currency is specified for any other share classes in the respective annex to the Sales Prospectus ("share class currency").
3. The net asset value per share is calculated by the management company or its delegate under the supervision of the depositary on each day that is a bank working day in Luxembourg, with the exception of 24 and 31 December of each year ("valuation day"), and rounded to two decimal places. The Board of Directors of the investment company may stipulate a different arrangement for individual sub-funds, taking into account that the net asset value per share must be calculated at least twice a month.

4. To calculate the net asset value per share, the value of the assets in the respective sub-fund less any liabilities of the respective sub-fund ("net sub-fund assets") is calculated on each valuation day, divided by the number of shares in the respective sub-fund in circulation on the valuation day. However, the management company may decide to determine the net asset value per share on 24 and 31 December of any given year, without this constituting a calculation of the net asset value per share on a valuation day as specified in sentence 1 above of this point 4. As a result, shareholders may not request the issue, redemption and/or conversion of shares on the basis of a net asset value per share calculated on 24 December and/or 31 December of a given year.

5. To the extent that information regarding the position of the net assets of the company as a whole needs to be provided in annual reports, semi-annual reports or other financial statistics in accordance with legal requirements or the rules in the fund management regulations, the respective fund assets are translated into the reference currency. The respective net sub-fund assets are calculated on the basis of the following principles:

   a) Securities, money market instruments, derivative financial instruments (derivatives) and other assets which are officially listed on a stock exchange are valued at the last available price of the trading day preceding the valuation day which ensures a reliable valuation.

   The Management Company may decide for individual subfunds that securities, money market instruments, derivative financial instruments (derivatives) and other investments not officially listed on a stock exchange can be valued at the last available closing price which ensures a reliable valuation. This is mentioned in the annex to the respective sub-fund's Sales Prospectus.

   Where securities, money market instruments, derivatives and other assets are officially listed on several stock exchanges, the exchange with the highest liquidity is used.

   b) Securities, money market instruments, derivatives and other assets not officially listed on a stock exchange (or whose exchange prices are not considered representative because of a lack of liquidity, for example) but which are traded on a regulated market are valued at a price that may be no lower than the bid price and no higher than the offer price of the trading day preceding the valuation day and that the management company considers in good faith to be the best possible price at which the securities, money market instruments, derivatives and other assets may be sold.

   The management company can determine for individual sub-funds that securities, money market instruments, derivatives and other assets not officially listed on a stock exchange (or whose exchange prices are not considered representative because of a lack of liquidity, for example) but which are traded on a regulated market are valued at a price that may be no lower than the bid price and no higher than the offer price of the trading day preceding the valuation day and that the management company considers in good faith to be the best possible price at which the securities, money market instruments, derivatives and other assets may be sold. This is mentioned in the annex to the respective sub-fund's Sales Prospectus.

   c) OTC derivatives are valued on a daily basis using a verifiable method to be specified by the management company.

   d) Units of UCITS or UCIs shall be valued at the last redemption price determined before the valuation day, or at the last available price which ensures a reliable valuation. If redemption has been suspended for investment fund units or a redemption price has not been specified, these units are valued in the same way as all other assets at the relevant market value as determined by the management company in good faith using generally accepted and verifiable valuation rules. If a sub-fund is structured as a feeder UCITS, the units in the master UCITS are valued at the redemption price of the master UCITS on the valuation day.

   e) If the applicable prices are not in line with the market, if the financial instruments referred to in b) are not traded on a regulated market and if no prices have been determined for financial instruments other than those referred to in letters a) to d), these financial instruments shall be valued in the same way as the other legally permissible assets at the applicable market value as determined by the management company in good faith and in accordance with generally recognised and verifiable valuation rules (e.g. suitable valuation models taking into account current market conditions).

   f) Cash and cash equivalents are valued at their nominal value plus interest.

   g) Receivables, such as deferred interest and liabilities, are generally valued at their nominal value.

   h) The market value of securities, money-market instruments, derivatives and other assets denominated in a currency other than that of the subfund shall be converted into the subfund currency at the exchange rate of the trading day preceding the valuation day, using WM/Reuters fixings at 17:00 (16:00 GMT). Gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions are shown net.
   The management company can determine for individual sub-funds that securities, money market instruments, derivatives and other assets denominated in a currency other than the respective sub-fund currency are converted into the relevant sub-fund currency on the basis of the exchange rate determined on the valuation day. Gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions are shown net. This is mentioned in the annex to the respective sub-fund's Sales Prospectus.

   The respective net sub-fund assets are reduced by any distributions paid to shareholders in the sub-fund concerned.

6. The net asset value per share is calculated separately for each sub-fund in accordance with the aforementioned criteria. However, if share classes have been established within a sub-fund, the resulting calculation of the net asset value per share within the relevant sub-fund will be made separately for each share class using the criteria listed above.

3.) Taxation

Taxation of the investment company

The Company's assets are not subject to any taxation on its income and profits in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Company's assets are only subject to the so-called "taxe d'abonnement", which is currently 0.05% p.a. A reduced "taxe d'abonnement" in the amount of 0.01% p.a. is applicable to (i) the sub-funds or share classes whose shares are issued exclusively to institutional shareholders as defined in Article 174 of the Law of 17 December 2010, (ii) sub-funds whose exclusive purpose is to invest in money market instruments, in time deposits with credit institutions or both. The taxe d'abonnement is calculated and paid quarterly on the Company's net assets reported at the end of each quarter. The rate of the taxe d'abonnement for the respective sub-fund or share classes is mentioned in the respective annex to the Sales Prospectus. An exemption from the taxe d'abonnement is applicable, inter alia, if the fund assets are invested in other Luxembourg investment funds that are already subject to the taxe d'abonnement.

Income earned by the sub-fund (in particular interest and dividends) may be subject to withholding tax or other taxes in the countries in which the respective sub-fund assets are invested. The fund may also be liable to tax on realised or unrealised capital gains on its investments in the source country. Neither the depositary nor the management company is required to collect tax certificates.

Taxation of shareholder income from shares in the investment company

Shareholders that are or were not tax resident in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and do not have a permanent establishment or permanent representative there, are not subject to any Luxembourg income tax in relation to their income from or gains from disposals of their fund shares.

Natural persons who are tax residents in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are subject to Luxembourg's progressive income tax.

Companies that are tax resident in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are liable to pay corporation tax on income from fund units.

It is recommended that shareholders and prospective shareholders ensure they are informed about laws and regulations applicable to the taxation of assets of the Company and to the subscription, purchase, ownership, redemption or transfer of shares and obtain advice from an independent third party, in particular from a tax advisor.

4.) Appropriation of income

Further information on the appropriation of income are provided in the Sales Prospectus.

5.) Information relating to charges and expenditure

Information on management and depositary fees may be found in the current Sales Prospectus.

6.) Transaction costs

Transaction costs include all costs which were accounted for and/or settled separately on account of the respective sub-fund in the financial year and are directly connected with a purchase or sale of securities, money market instruments, derivatives or other assets. These costs essentially include commissions, settlement fees and taxes.

7.) Total Expense Ratio (TER)

In calculating the total expense ratio (TER), the following calculation method was applied:

$$\text{TER} = \frac{\text{Total cost in sub-fund currency}}{\text{Average subfund volume (Basis: daily NFA*)}} \times 100$$

* NFA = net sub-fund assets

The TER indicates the level of expenses charged to the respective sub-fund assets. In addition to management and depositary fees and the taxe d'abonnement, all other costs are included, with the exception of transaction costs incurred by the respective sub-fund. It shows the total amount of these respective costs as a percentage of the average sub-fund volume in a financial year.

8.) Income and expense equalisation

An income equalisation amount and expense equalisation amount are set against ordinary income and expense. This covers net income arising during the period under review which the purchaser of shares pays for as part of the issue price and the seller of shares receives as part of the redemption price.

9.) Fund current accounts (cash at banks and/or liabilities to banks)

All of the fund's current accounts (including those in different currencies) that actually and legally form only part of a single current account are designated as a single current account in connection with net fund assets.

Current accounts in foreign currencies, if applicable, are converted into the currency of the fund. Interest is calculated on the basis of the terms of the relevant individual account.

10.) Statement of changes in the securities portfolio

A statement detailing all purchases and disposals made during the financial year is available free of charge on request at the registered office of the management company.

11.) Risk management (unaudited)

The management company applies a risk management procedure which enables it to monitor and measure at all times the risk contained in the investment positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio of the sub-funds managed by the management company. In accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and the applicable regulatory requirements of the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF"), the management company reports regularly to the CSSF on the risk management process adopted. The management company shall ensure, as part of the risk management process, using appropriate and reasonable methods, that the total risk associated with derivatives of the sub-funds under management does not exceed the total net value of their portfolios. The management company uses the following methods for this purpose:

Commitment approach:

Under the Commitment Approach, positions in derivative financial instruments are converted into their underlying equivalent (delta-weighted, if applicable) or nominal values. This takes account of netting and hedging effects between derivative financial instruments and their underlyings. Equivalent to underlyings, their total value must not exceed the total net value of the fund portfolio.

VaR approach:

The Value-at-Risk (VaR) figure is a statistical concept and is used as a standard measure of risk in the financial sector. The VaR indicates the potential loss on a portfolio during a given period (the holding period) which has a given probability (the confidence level) of not being exceeded.

Relative VaR approach:

In the relative VaR approach, the VaR for the fund must not exceed the VaR for a reference portfolio by a factor contingent on the level of the fund's risk profile. The maximum factor permitted by the supervisory authorities is 200%. The benchmark portfolio provides a correct representation of the fund's investment policy.

Absolute VaR approach:

In the absolute VaR approach, the VaR for the fund (99% confidence level, 20-day holding period) must not exceed a portion of the fund's assets contingent on the level of the fund's risk profile. The maximum limited permitted by the supervisory authorities is 20% of the fund's assets.

For sub-funds which use the VaR approaches to ascertain the total risk, the Management Company estimates the expected degree of leverage effect. The extent of this leverage effect may deviate from the actual value depending on prevailing market conditions, falling below or exceeding it. Investor attention is drawn to the fact that no

conclusions can be drawn from this information with respect to the risk entailed in the sub-fund. Furthermore, the expected leverage published is explicitly not to be understood as an investment limit.

Sub-fund:	**Risk management procedure applied**
Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A	absolute VaR

In the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, the absolute VaR approach was used to monitor and measure the total risk associated with derivatives. An absolute value of 15% was used for the internal limit.
The utilization of the internal upper limit (VaR limit) ranged between 10.95% (minimum) and 54.96% (maximum) during the corresponding period, with an average of 32.06%. The VaR was calculated using a (parametric) variance-covariance approach, applying the calculation standard of a one-sided confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of 20 days and a (historical) observation period of 252 trading days.

The leverage had the following values in the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023:

Lowest leverage:	0.00%
Maximum leverage:	0.00%
Median leverage:	0.00% (0.00%)
Calculation method:	Nominal value method (total of nominal values of all derivatives)

Sub-fund:	**Risk management procedure applied**
Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A	absolute VaR

In the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, the absolute VaR approach was used to monitor and measure the total risk associated with derivatives. An absolute value of 10% was used for the internal limit. The utilization of the internal upper limit (VaR limit) ranged between 8.58% (minimum) and 32.62% (maximum) during the corresponding period, with an average of 18.60%. The VaR was calculated using a (parametric) variance-covariance approach, applying the calculation standard of a one-sided confidence interval of 99%, a holding period of 20 days and a (historical) observation period of 252 trading days.

The leverage had the following values in the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023:

Lowest leverage:	0.00%
Maximum leverage:	0.00%
Median leverage:	0.00% (0.00%)
Calculation method:	Nominal value method (total of nominal values of all derivatives)

Sub-fund:
Ethna SICAV - DYNAMISCH A

In the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, the absolute VaR approach was used to monitor and measure the total risk associated with derivatives for the Ethna-DYNAMISCH A fund.

12.) Significant events during the period under review

The Sales Prospectus was updated with effect from 1 January 2023. The following amendments entered into force:

- Implementation of the requirements of Level 2 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation 2019/2088 (SFDR).
- Deletion of Tageblatt as an additional publication medium for unit prices.
- Alignments to template and editorial adjustments.

The sales prospectus was revised with effect from 1 October 2023. The following amendments were made:

- Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A: Change in investment policy to a pure bond fund. This entails discontinuing the option to invest up to 10% of the net fund assets in equities and equity-like securities, as well as up to 20% of the net fund assets in certificates on precious metals and commodities as an admixture.
- Adjustment of the prospectus to the current template of the RTS Annex in accordance with the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/363.
- Alignments to template and editorial adjustments, in particular the passage concerning liquid assets.

Russia/Ukraine conflict
European exchanges in particular recorded significant price losses as a result of the measures adopted worldwide in response to the invasion of Ukraine by Russian troops at the end of February 2022. The financial markets and the global economy are facing a medium-term future that will be primarily defined by uncertainty.

It is impossible to anticipate the impact on the assets of the Fund and its sub-fund resulting from the ongoing conflict in Ukraine.

At the time this report was drawn up, the management company was of the opinion that there were no indications that would suggest that the Fund and its subfunds could not continue as a going concern, nor were there any valuation or liquidity problems for the Fund.

13.) Significant events after the period under review

There were no noteworthy changes or significant events after the period under review.

14.) Master-feeder structure

The objective of the investment policy of Ethna SICAV with its respective sub-funds as feeder UCITS is to replicate the performance of the respective mono-funds Ethna-AKTIV, Ethna-DEFENSIV and Ethna-DYNAMISCH, which are legally dependent investment funds pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Law of 17 December 2010 in the form of a mono-fund, as master UCITS. The respective sub-funds are therefore feeder UCITS within the meaning of Article 77 of the Law of 17 December 2010.

Aggregate expenses and investment policy:

Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A

Aggregate fees Master - UCITS Ethna-AKTIV A and feeder - Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A as of 31 December 2023

Aggregate fees
as of 31 December 2023

	Pro rata expenses of the Master UCITS	Expenses of the feeder UCITS	Aggregate expenses
Management fee	-19,948,987.58	-5,971.92	-19,954,959.50
Taxe d'abonnement	-583,320.19	-3.36	-583,323.55
Publication and audit expenses	-52,782.15	-16,118.51	-68,900.66
Typesetting, printing and postage and packaging for the annual and semi-annual reports	-26,341.76	-13,565.16	-39,906.92
Registrar and transfer agent fee	-7,121.59	0.00	-7,121.59
Government fees	-22,315.92	-11,633.90	-33,949.82
Other expenses	-1,289,357.71	-5,615.17	-1,294,972.88
Total expense	**-21,930,226.90**	**-52,908.02**	**-21,983,134.92**

Percentage share of the expenses of the feeder UCITS in the aggregate expenses	**0.24**

Master fund (unit class)	Feeder fund	Currency	Total aggregate fees	Percentage share of the feeder UCITS in the master UCITS
Ethna - AKTIV A LU0136412771	Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A	EUR	-21,983,134.92	0.45%

Investment policy of the master UCITS Ethna-AKTIV

To attain the investment objective, the fund assets will be invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, whereby equities as well as fixed or variable-interest bonds, debt securities, convertible bonds and warrant bonds whose warrants are denominated in securities, as well as certificates, will be acquired. This also includes certificates on precious metals and commodities and corresponding indices that track the performance of the respective underlying on a 1:1 basis and for which physical delivery is excluded. Investments in these certificates may not exceed 20% of the net fund assets. The proportion of equities, equity funds and equity-like securities may not exceed a total of 49% of the net fund assets. Units in UCITS or other UCIs (target funds) may be acquired up to a maximum limit of 10% of the fund assets; the Fund is accordingly eligible for target funds. Depending on the market situation and taking into account the interests of the unitholders, up to 100% of the fund assets may also be invested in fixed-term deposits, money market instruments or cash and cash equivalents, including demand deposits.

Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A
Aggregate fees master - UCITS Ethna-DEFENSIV A and feeder - Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A
as of 31 December 2023

Aggregate fees
as of 31 December 2023

	Pro rata expenses of the master UCITS	Expenses of the feeder UCITS	Aggregate expenses
Management fee	-1,025,479.84	-234.57	-1,025,714.41
Taxe d'abonnement	-52,992.62	-1.01	-52,993.63
Publication and audit expenses	-20,502.59	-972.78	-21,475.37
Typesetting, printing and postage and packaging for the annual and semi-annual reports	-4,046.23	-535.38	-4,581.61
Registrar and transfer agent fee	-1,481.89	0.00	-1,481.89
Government fees	-4,639.19	-3,178.05	-7,817.24
Other expenses	-147,793.38	-966.69	-148,760.07
Total expenses	**-1,256,935.74**	**-5,888.48**	**-1,262,824.22**

Percentage share of the expenses of the feeder UCITS in the aggregate expenses	**0.47**

Master fund (unit class)	Feeder fund	Currency	Total aggregate fees	Percentage share of the master UCITS
Ethna-DEFENSIV LU0279509904	Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A	EUR	-1,262,824.22	0.65%

Investment policy of the master UCITS Ethna-DEFENSIV

To attain the investment objective, the fund assets will be invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, whereby investments may be made in fixed and variable-interest bonds, convertible bonds and bonds with warrants denominated in securities, as well as in profit participation certificates, bank debt securities, index certificates on interest or bond indices, promissory note loans, credit-linked notes and other fixed-interest securities (e.g. zero bonds) of international issuers from OECD countries.

The fund's assets may also be invested in high-yield bonds, convertible bonds and corporate bonds from OECD countries. To attain the investment objective, investments may also include the use of derivatives such as futures or forward contracts.

The Fund may not invest in equities. Tendered shares, e.g. from convertible bonds, are resold in the interest of the investors.

In general, investment in liquid assets is limited to 20% of the net fund assets; however, if deemed appropriate due to exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, the net fund assets may be held in liquid assets in excess of this limit within the legally permissible limits (in the short term) and thereby deviate from this investment limit in the short term.

Furthermore, if the net fund assets are deemed appropriate in view of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, they may deviate on the whole (in the short term) from the minimum limits specified in the investment objectives (incl. references) or in the investment policy, provided that these limits are complied with, taking into account the liquid assets.

The assets may be denominated in the currencies of any member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Units of other UCITS and other UCIs may only be acquired for the fund assets up to a total of 10% of the net fund assets. With regard to the target funds that can be acquired for the fund, there is no restriction on the types of target funds that can be acquired.

In addition, the fund assets may be invested in other legally permissible assets.

The Management Company may use techniques and instruments relating to securities, currencies, financial futures and other financial instruments within the scope of the investment guidelines and investment restrictions in accordance with Article 4 of the Management Regulations printed below.

The Management Company will not enter into total return swaps or other derivative transactions with the same features on behalf of the Fund.

The fund is not orientated towards a benchmark.

Ethna SICAV - DYNAMISCH A
Aggregate fees master - UCITS Ethna-DYNAMISCH A and feeder - Ethna SICAV - DYNAMISCH A

Aggregate fees
as of 31 December 2023

	Pro rata expenses of the Master UCITS	Expenses of the feeder UCITS	Aggregate expenses
Management fee	-484,940.44	-316.35	-485,256.79
Taxe d'abonnement	-13,389.27	-0.87	-13,390.14
Publication and audit expenses	-17,523.30	-1,157.79	-18,681.09
Typesetting, printing and postage and packaging for the annual and semi-annual reports	-2,315.66	-588.48	-2,904.14
Registrar and transfer agent fee	-451.89	0.00	-451.89
Government fees	-4,289.33	-3,263.87	-7,553.20
Other expenses	-58,310.62	-1,111.50	-59,422.12
Total expenses	**-581,220.51**	**-6,438.86**	**-587,659.37**

Percentage share of the expenses of the feeder UCITS in the aggregate expenses	**1.10**

Master fund (unit class)	Feeder fund	Currency	Total aggregate fees	Percentage share of the master UCITS
Ethna-DYNAMISCH LU0455734433	Ethna SICAV - DYNAMISCH A	EUR	-587,659.37	2.48%

Investment policy of the master UCITS Ethna-DYNAMISCH
To attain the investment objective, the Fund's assets will be invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification in open-ended equity, bond or money market funds, including in the form of exchange-traded funds (ETFs), as well as directly worldwide in equities, fixed or floating-rate bonds and money market instruments.

The Fund may also invest in certificates (which are considered securities under the provisions of Article 41 (1) of the Law of 17 December 2010).

This also includes certificates on precious metals and commodities and corresponding indices that track the performance of the respective underlying on a 1:1 basis and for which physical delivery is excluded. Investments in these certificates may not exceed 20% of the net fund assets.

The proportion of equities, equity funds and equity-like securities may not exceed 70% of the net fund assets. This flexible mix of different asset classes makes it possible to achieve an improved capital yield and risk ratio, depending on the assessment of the economic and capital market situation.

This offers investors the opportunity to participate in the growth prospects of the economic and capital markets.

15) Portfolio turnover rate (TOR)

Asset managers are required to disclose certain information on the basis of Shareholder Rights Directive II (SRD II).

This document contains the portfolio turnover ratios (TORs) for the same period as the annual reports of the listed sub-funds as part of specific sub-fund disclosures.

The turnover figures are calculated using the following method adopted by the CSSF:

Turnover = ((Total 1 - Total 2) / M)*100 Where: Total 1 = Total of all securities transactions (purchases and sales) made during the period; Total 2 = Total of all new investments and redemptions made during the period; M = Average net assets of the fund.

The TOR for the Ethna SICAV and its sub-funds for the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 is:

Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A:	-2.85%
Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A:	0.94%
Ethna SICAV - DYNAMISCH A:	0.92%

Report of the Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé

To the shareholders of
Ethna SICAV
4, rue Thomas Edison
L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg

Audit opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Ethna SICAV ("the Fund") and for each of its sub-funds, consisting of the composition of net sub-fund assets as of 31 December 2023, changes in net sub-fund assets as well as the statement of operations for the financial year ending on that date; and notes, along with a summary of key accounting methods.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund and each of its sub-funds as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its changes in net sub-fund assets for the year ended on that date in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Basis for the audit opinion

We have carried out our audit in accordance with the Law concerning the audit profession (the "Law of 23 July 2016") and international standards on auditing ("ISAs") accepted for Luxembourg by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF"). Our responsibility under the Law of 23 July 2016 and the ISA Standards is further described in the section "Responsibility of the Réviseur d'entreprises agréé for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the "IESBA Code") accepted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, together with professional conduct requirements to be upheld within the framework of the audit of the annual financial statements and have fulfilled all other professional obligations in accordance with these conduct requirements. We are of the opinion that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to serve as a basis for our audit opinion.

Additional information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the additional information. The additional information includes the information contained in the Annual Report, but not the financial statements or our report as Réviseur d'entreprises agréé on these financial statements.

Our audit results for the financial statements do not cover the additional information, and we make no guarantee whatsoever regarding this information.

In auditing the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the additional information and to assess whether there is a significant discrepancy between it and the financial statements or the findings obtained from the audit, or whether the additional information appears otherwise misrepresented. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that any other information contains a material misstatement, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors for the annual financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the legal provisions and regulations applying in Luxembourg to the preparation and presentation of annual financial statements, and for the internal controls which the Board of Directors deems necessary in order to ensure that annual financial statements are prepared which are free of material misstatement – whether due to error or fraud.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the ability of the Fund and each of its sub-funds to continue as a going concern and, as applicable, to disclose matters related to the going concern assumption as a matter of accounting policy unless the Board of Directors intends to liquidate the Fund or one of its sub-funds, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibility of the Réviseur d’entreprises agréé for the audit of the annual financial statements

The aim of our audit is to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatement – whether due to error or fraud – and prepare a Report of the Réviseur d’entreprises agréé containing our audit opinion. Reasonable assurance corresponds to a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with the ISAs adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always identify a material misstatement, if any. Misstatements can arise from error or fraud and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and the ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we have carried out our audit in accordance with our professional judgement and have maintained a critical perspective. Furthermore:

- We identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in the annual financial statements due to fraud or error, plan and carry out audit procedures in response to these risks and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion. The risk that material misstatements will not be identified is higher for fraud than for errors, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misleading statements or the override of internal controls.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- We reach a conclusion on the appropriateness of the application of the going concern accounting principle by the Board of Directors as well as on the basis of the audit evidence obtained as to whether a material uncertainty exists in connection with events or circumstances that could create serious doubt about the ability of the Fund or one of its sub-funds to continue with its activities. If we conclude that there is material uncertainty, we are required to draw attention in the report of the Réviseur d'entreprises agréé to the related notes to the financial statements or, if the disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. These conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the report of the Réviseur d'entreprises agréé. Future events or circumstances may result in the Fund or one of its sub-funds no longer being able to continue with its business activities.
- We assess the overall presentation, structure and contents of the annual financial statements, including the notes, and assess whether this gives a reasonable presentation of underlying transactions and events.

Among other things, we communicate with the persons responsible for monitoring the planned audit scope and period as well as key audit findings, including material weaknesses in the internal control system, which we identify during the audit.

Luxembourg, 15 March 2024

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

Nadia Faber

Additional notes (unaudited)

1.) SFDR Regulation (EU 2019/2088) Classification

Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy) apply to this Fund.

For more information in relation to the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics and, where applicable, the sustainable investment objectives of the Fund Manager in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy) for these subfunds, please refer to the respective Annex below. (Annex in accordance with Disclosure and Taxonomy Regulation).

2.) Remuneration policy

The Management Company of ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A. applies a remuneration policy that complies with the legal requirements. The remuneration system is designed to be compatible with sound and effective risk management, neither encouraging the assumption of risks that are inconsistent with the risk profiles, management regulations or articles of association of the undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (hereinafter "UCITS") under management, nor preventing ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A. from duly acting in the best interests of the UCITS.

Employee remuneration consists of an appropriate fixed annual salary and variable performance and results-based remuneration.

As of 31 December 2022, the total remuneration of the 20 employees of ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A. amounts to EUR 2,744,615.30. The aforementioned remuneration pertains to all of the UCITS managed by ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A. All employees are involved in total management activities for all funds; therefore, distribution based on fund is not possible.

The total remuneration is broken down into:

Total amount of the shares held in the past financial year as at 31 December 2022

Employee remuneration paid:	EUR 2,744,615.30
Of which fixed remuneration:	EUR 2,352,815.30
Of which variable remuneration:	EUR 391,800.00
Remuneration paid directly from the Fund:	EUR 0.00
Headcount of the outsourcing company:	20

More detailed information on the current remuneration policy can be obtained free of charge on the website of the Management Company,www.ethenea.com, in the legal notices section. A hard-copy version will be provided to investors free of charge upon request.

3.) Transparency of securities transactions and their reuse

By definition, ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A., as a management company of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS), comes within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 ("SFTR").

No securities financing transactions or total return swaps within the meaning of this Regulation were used in the financial year of the investment fund. Thus, no disclosures pursuant to Article 13 of this Regulation are to be made to investors in the Annual Report. More detailed information on the fund's investment strategy and the financial instruments it uses can be found in the current prospectus, and can be obtained free of charge from the website of the management company at www.ethenea.com.

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A

Legal entity identifier: 5299001YDDWV0ALEG768

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**

☐ **Sustainable investments with an environmental objective** were made: %

☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ **Sustainable investments with a social objective** were made: %

☒ **No**

☐ It **promoted Environmental/ Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had 0.00% of sustainable investments

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ with a social objective

☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product fulfilled?

In its bond and equity investments, the Fund favours companies that already have low exposure to material ESG risks or that actively manage and so reduce the ESG risks inevitably associated with their business activities.

The analyses of the external rating agency Sustainalytics are used to assess the ESG risks that are relevant for the individual companies and to evaluate the active management of ESG risks within the companies. The ESG Risk Score calculated by Sustainalytics assesses three factors that are crucial for a risk assessment:

- Governance
- Material ESG risks at sector level and the individual measures taken by the company to counter them
- Idiosyncratic risks (controversies that companies are involved in)

The corporate governance assessment is an important feature for assessing the financial and ESG risks associated with an investment. The analysis of the environmental and social characteristics focuses on material risks for the sector. Besides social factors, resource consumption is always a risk factor in the manufacturing sector. Consequently, the analysis incorporates ecological features, for example:

- Greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas intensity,
- Protection of natural resources, especially water,
- Limiting of soil sealing,
- Protection of biodiversity

Service companies have a much lower environmental impact due to their activities, and so they focus on social characteristics, which include, for example:

- Fair working conditions and adequate pay,
- Health and safety at work,
- Prevention of corruption,
- Prevention of fraud,
- Control of product quality.

As such, the Fund focuses on taking into account relevant environmental and social risks, which may vary from company to company. The Fund seeks not only to avoid environmental risks by investing in companies whose environmental risks are already low based on the company's activities, but also to consider companies that use appropriate management policies to limit and reduce the environmental risks associated with their business model.

There are also comprehensive exclusions that prohibit the Fund from making a large number of investments that are generally regarded as critical. Specifically, investments in companies with a core activity in the areas of armaments, tobacco, pornography, staple food speculation and/or the production/distribution of coal are prohibited. Additionally, investments in companies are prohibited when serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact have been identified and there is no compelling prospect that the violations will be remedied. For sovereign issuers, investments in bonds of countries declared "unfree" in the annual analysis by Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org) are prohibited.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The analyses of the external rating agency Sustainalytics are used to assess the ESG risks that are relevant for the individual companies and to evaluate the active management of ESG risks within the companies.

Sustainalytics summarises the results of its analyses in an ESG risk score ranging from 0 to 100, where the risk assumptions are assessed as follows:

less than 10: minor risks

from 10 to 19.99: low risks

from 20 to 29.99: medium risks

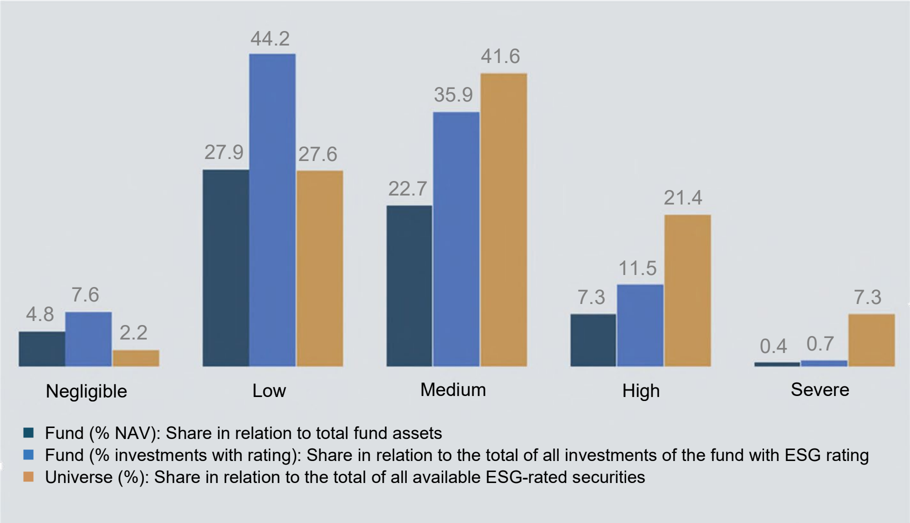
from 30 to 39.99: high risks

greater than 40: serious risks.

Measured against this ESG risk score, the Fund is expected to achieve on average at least a medium ESG risk profile (ESG risk score less than 30). This objective was achieved. During the reporting period, the fund's ESG risk score was consistently below 30. The average ESG risk score for the reporting period was 21.0. As of 31 December 2023, the ESG risk score was 20.7.

Individual securities with very serious risks (ESG risk score greater than 50) will only be considered for inclusion as an investment in the Fund in justified exceptional cases and should be accompanied by an active engagement process to improve the ESG risk profile of the investment. There were no investments in the fund with a correspondingly high ESG risk score during the reporting period.

As of 31 December 2023, the distribution of ESG risk categories (in %) in the fund was as follows:



The fund excludes investments in companies or products issued by companies that violate the UN conventions on cluster munitions, chemical weapons and other outlawed weapons of mass destruction or that finance such companies/products. Additional product-related exclusions apply if the turnover of a company from the production and/or distribution of certain goods exceeds the revenue volumes listed below: coal (25%), armaments (10%), small arms (10%), adult entertainment (10%), tobacco (5%).

Additionally, investments in companies are prohibited when serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact have been identified and there is no compelling prospect that the violations will be remedied.

For sovereign issuers, investments in bonds of countries declared “unfree” in the annual analysis by Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org) are prohibited.

All listed exclusion criteria were met during the reporting period.

The development of the sustainability indicators was calculated and made available by the outsourced fund management or by the investment advisor used.

- ***...and compared to previous periods?***

The average ESG risk score for 2022 was 21.9. This was lower than the average for the current reporting period (21.0). In both years, however, the averages were well below the target of 30.

As of 31 December 2022, the ESG risk score was 21.6. This was therefore also lower than the figure at the end of the current reporting period (21.0). In both years, however, the figures were well below the target of 30.

All listed exclusion criteria were also met during the previous year (2022).

- ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intended to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

- ***How have the sustainable investments, which were in part made with the financial product, not caused significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

------ *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

------ *Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Within the Fund, the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors from the following groups of issues from Annex 1 of Table I of Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 are taken into consideration: greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, water, waste, and social and employment issues.

The portfolio managers draw on the external analyses of ESG agencies, public documents of the companies and notes from direct dialogues with company leaders to identify, measure and assess adverse sustainability impacts. The adverse sustainability impacts can then be subjected to comprehensive analysis and taken into account in investment decisions.

Different sustainability aspects are weighted in the sustainability assessment of investments depending on their relevance for the respective business model. For example, greenhouse gas emissions are significantly more relevant in particularly CO2-intensive sectors than in less CO2-intensive sectors.

Regular reporting on sustainability factors is based on the raw data provided by the Sustainalytics rating agency.

What are the main investments of this financial product?

Average of four reporting dates (31/03/2023; 30/06/2023; 30/09/2023 and 31/12/2023):

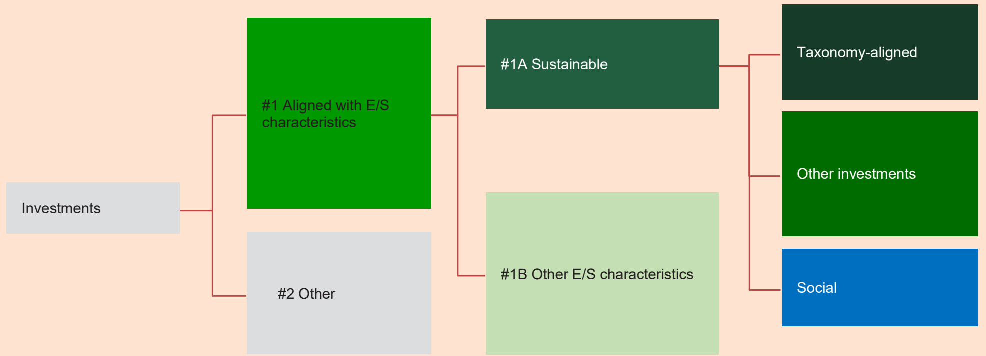
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/01/2023 - 31/12/2023

Largest investments	Sector	% assets	Country
Ethna-Aktiv A	PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	99.93	Luxembourg

What was the share of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

- ***What were the asset allocations?***



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. The share of these investments amounts to 82.00% as of the reporting date.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments. The share of these investments amounts to 18.00% as of the reporting date.

Category **#1 Aligned with environmental or social characteristics** includes the following sub-categories:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments. The share of these investments amounts to 0.00% as of the reporting date.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments** aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments. The share of these investments amounts to 82.00% as of the reporting date.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Average of four reporting dates (31/03/2023; 30/06/2023; 30/09/2023 and 31/12/2023):

Sector	Sub-sector	% assets
PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	Fund Management	99.93

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are economic activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and that have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of Taxonomy-aligned investments was calculated on the basis of the total portfolio or the total portfolio excluding government issuers. The measurement of the investments with regard to the previously mentioned asset allocation in “#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics”, “#2 Other investments” and “1A Sustainable investments” was not taken into account.

Did the financial product invest in EU Taxonomy-aligned fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities[1]?

☐ Yes:

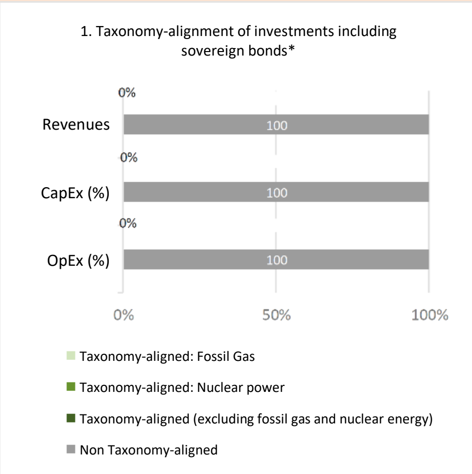
☐ in fossil gas ☐ in nuclear energy

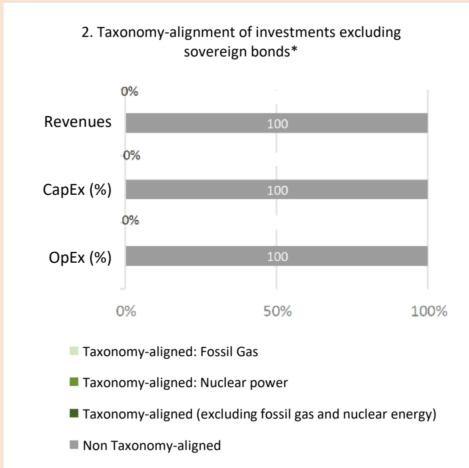
☒ No

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the current “environmental friendliness” of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the relevant green investments made by investee companies for a transition to a green economy
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies

The following charts present the minimum percentage of EU Taxonomy-aligned investments in green. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This chart reflects 100.00% of the total investment.

* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ excludes sovereign exposures.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities are only EU Taxonomy-aligned if they contribute to climate change mitigation and do not significantly affect any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanation in the left margin. The detailed criteria for EU taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the sector of fossil gas and nuclear energy are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

How has the share of investments brought into line with the EU Taxonomy evolved compared to previous reference periods?

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of non-EU- taxonomy-compliant sustainable investments with an environmental objective?

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This includes hedging instruments, investments used for diversification purposes (for example commodities and other investment funds), investments for which no data is available, and cash.

“#2 Other investments” in particular is used for diversification of the Fund and for liquidity management in order to achieve the investment objectives described in the investment policy.

The sustainability indicators used to measure the achievement of the individual E/S characteristics in “#1 Investments geared towards E/S characteristics” are not systematically applied in “#2 Other”. There is no minimum protection for “#2 Other investments”.

What measures were taken during the reference period to fulfil the environmental and/or social characteristics?

A key measure was the consideration of the comprehensive exclusions that permanently prohibit the fund from making a large number of investments that are generally regarded as critical. Specifically, investments in companies or products issued by companies that violate the UN conventions on cluster munitions, chemical weapons and other outlawed weapons of mass destruction or that finance such companies/products were excluded during the reporting period. Additional product-related exclusions apply if the turnover of a company from the production and/or distribution of certain goods exceeded the revenue volumes listed below: coal (25%), armaments (10%), small arms (10%), adult entertainment (10%), tobacco (5%). Additionally, investments in companies were prohibited when serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact have been identified and there was no compelling prospect that the violations will be remedied. For sovereign issuers, investments in bonds of countries declared “unfree” in the annual analysis by Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org) were prohibited.

Another significant measure was the fundamental approach in the selection of bond and equity investments for the fund. Here, the focus continued to be on companies that already had low exposure to material ESG risks or that actively managed and consequently reduced the ESG risks inevitably associated with their business activities.

The analyses of the external rating agency Sustainalytics were used to assess the ESG risks that are relevant for the individual companies and to evaluate the active management of ESG risks within the companies.

The ESG Risk Score calculated by Sustainalytics assesses three factors that are crucial for a risk assessment: corporate governance, sector-level material ESG risks, as well as individual company countermeasures and idiosyncratic risks (controversies involving companies).

The corporate governance assessment is an important feature for assessing the financial and ESG risks associated with an investment.

The analysis of the environmental and social characteristics focuses on material risks for the sector. Besides social factors, resource consumption is always a risk factor in the manufacturing sector.

Consequently, the analysis incorporates environmental characteristics, such as greenhouse gas emissions and intensity, the protection of natural resources, especially water, the limiting of soil sealing and the protection of species diversity (biodiversity). Service companies have a much lower environmental impact due to their activities, and so they focus on social characteristics, which include, for example: fair working conditions and adequate remuneration, health and safety at work, prevention of corruption, prevention of fraud and control of product quality.

As such, the fund focused on taking into account relevant environmental and social risks, which may vary from company to company. The Fund was seeking not only to avoid environmental risks by investing in companies whose environmental risks are already low based on the company’s activities, but also to consider companies that use appropriate management policies to limited and reduced the environmental risks associated with their business model.

Another measure was engagement with the fund’s investee companies. Companies in the real estate sector faced an extremely difficult economic environment in 2023, which in one case led to a company’s inability to meet interest and principal repayments. We actively participated in the restructuring process here in order to ensure the continued existence of the company and the highest possible return for investors. The restructuring process is not yet complete. In addition, voting rights at general meetings in particular were used as an important communication channel. While dialogues are opportunities to discuss positions, they are not usually formally binding. In contrast, exercising voting rights at a general meeting has just such characteristics. This makes it a powerful tool for influencing the direction of companies. Further details on the implementation of this measure can be found in both the voting policy and the voting report on the website of the management company of the fund (https://www.ethenea.com/dokumente-zu-esg/).

How did this financial product perform compared to the specific reference benchmark?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

  No index is designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this Fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

  No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

  No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared to the broad market index?***

  No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Ethna SICAV - DEFENSIV A

Legal entity identifier: 529900LSK0Z6WMHEYG79

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ **Sustainable investments with an environmental objective** were made: %	☐ It **promoted Environmental/ Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had 0.00% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ **Sustainable investments with a social objective** were made: %	☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product fulfilled?

In its bond and equity investments, the Fund favours companies that already have low exposure to material ESG risks or that actively manage and so reduce the ESG risks inevitably associated with their business activities.

The analyses of the external rating agency Sustainalytics are used to assess the ESG risks that are relevant for the individual companies and to evaluate the active management of ESG risks within the companies. The ESG Risk Score calculated by Sustainalytics assesses three factors that are crucial for a risk assessment:

- Governance
- Material ESG risks at sector level and the individual measures taken by the company to counter them
- Idiosyncratic risks (controversies that companies are involved in)

The corporate governance assessment is an important feature for assessing the financial and ESG risks associated with an investment. The analysis of the environmental and social characteristics focuses on material risks for the sector. Besides social factors, resource consumption is always a risk factor in the manufacturing sector. Consequently, the analysis incorporates ecological features, for example:

- Greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas intensity,
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- Limiting of soil sealing,
- Protection of biodiversity

Service companies have a much lower environmental impact due to their activities, and so they focus on social characteristics, which include, for example:

- Fair working conditions and adequate pay,
- Health and safety at work,
- Prevention of corruption,
- Prevention of fraud,
- Control of product quality.

As such, the Fund focuses on taking into account relevant environmental and social risks, which may vary from company to company. The Fund seeks not only to avoid environmental risks by investing in companies whose environmental risks are already low based on the company's activities, but also to consider companies that use appropriate management policies to limit and reduce the environmental risks associated with their business model.

There are also comprehensive exclusions that prohibit the Fund from making a large number of investments that are generally regarded as critical. Specifically, investments in companies with a core activity in the areas of armaments, tobacco, pornography, staple food speculation and/or the production/distribution of coal are prohibited. Additionally, investments in companies are prohibited when serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact have been identified and there is no compelling prospect that the violations will be remedied. For sovereign issuers, investments in bonds of countries declared "unfree" in the annual analysis by Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org) are prohibited.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The analyses of the external rating agency Sustainalytics are used to assess the ESG risks that are relevant for the individual companies and to evaluate the active management of ESG risks within the companies.

Sustainalytics summarises the results of its analyses in an ESG risk score ranging from 0 to 100, where the risk assumptions are assessed as follows:

less than 10: minor risks

from 10 to 19.99: low risks

from 20 to 29.99: medium risks

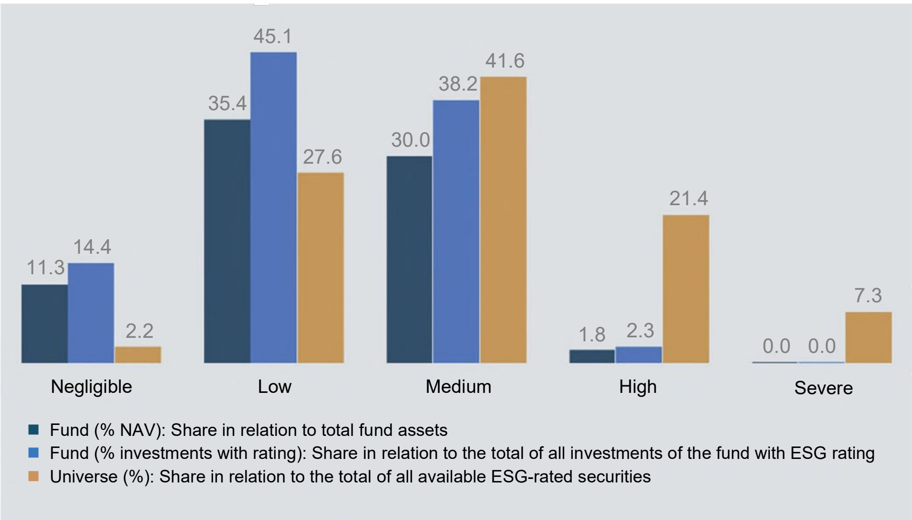
from 30 to 39.99: high risks

greater than 40: serious risks.

Measured against this ESG risk score, the Fund is expected to achieve on average at least a medium ESG risk profile (ESG risk score less than 30). This objective was achieved. During the reporting period, the fund's ESG risk score was consistently below 30. The average ESG risk score for the reporting period was 19.4. As of 31 December 2023, the ESG risk score was 18.2.

Individual securities with serious risks (ESG risk score greater than 40) will only be considered for inclusion as an investment in the Fund in justified exceptional cases and should be accompanied by an active engagement process to improve the ESG risk profile of the investment. There were two investments in the fund with a correspondingly high ESG risk score during the reporting period. One investment from the agricultural sector crossed the threshold of 40 based on an amended assessment by Sustainalytics. An engagement process was launched in this area. The investment was sold before the end of the year. The second investment from the commodity sector also crossed the threshold due to a downgrade by Sustainalytics. As the company was also facing financial difficulties at the same time and was unable to make interest payments and repayments, we initially supported the restructuring process, which is still ongoing.

As of 31 December 2023, the distribution of ESG risk categories (in %) in the fund was as follows:



The fund excludes investments in companies or products issued by companies that violate the UN conventions on cluster munitions, chemical weapons and other outlawed weapons of mass destruction or that finance such companies/products. Additional product-related exclusions apply if the turnover of a company from the production and/or distribution of certain goods exceeds the revenue volumes listed below: coal (25%), armaments (10%), small arms (10%), adult entertainment (10%), tobacco (5%).

Additionally, investments in companies are prohibited when serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact have been identified and there is no compelling prospect that the violations will be remedied.

For sovereign issuers, investments in bonds of countries declared “unfree” in the annual analysis by Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org) are prohibited.

All listed exclusion criteria were met during the reporting period.

The development of the sustainability indicators was calculated and made available by the outsourced fund management or by the investment advisor used.

- ***...and compared to previous periods?***

  The average ESG risk score for 2022 was 20.3. This was lower than the average for the current reporting period (19.4). In both years, however, the averages were well below the target of 30.

  As of 31 December 2022, the ESG risk score was 20.7. This was therefore also lower than the figure at the end of the current reporting period (18.2). In both years, however, the figures were well below the target of 30.

  All listed exclusion criteria were also met during the previous year (2022).

- ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intended to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

  E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

- ***How have the sustainable investments, which were in part made with the financial product, not caused significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

  E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

------ *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

------ *Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Within the Fund, the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors from the following groups of issues from Annex 1 of Table I of Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 are taken into consideration: Greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, water, waste, and social and employment issues.

The portfolio managers draw on the external analyses of ESG agencies, public documents of the companies and notes from direct dialogues with company leaders to identify, measure and assess adverse sustainability impacts. The adverse sustainability impacts can then be subjected to comprehensive analysis and taken into account in investment decisions.

Different sustainability aspects are weighted in the sustainability assessment of investments depending on their relevance for the respective business model. For example, greenhouse gas emissions are significantly more relevant in particularly CO_2-intensive sectors than in less CO_2-intensive sectors.

Regular reporting of the sustainability factors is based on the raw data provided by the Sustainalytics rating agency.

What are the main investments of this financial product?

Average of four reporting dates (31/03/2023; 30/06/2023; 30/09/2023 and 31/12/2023):

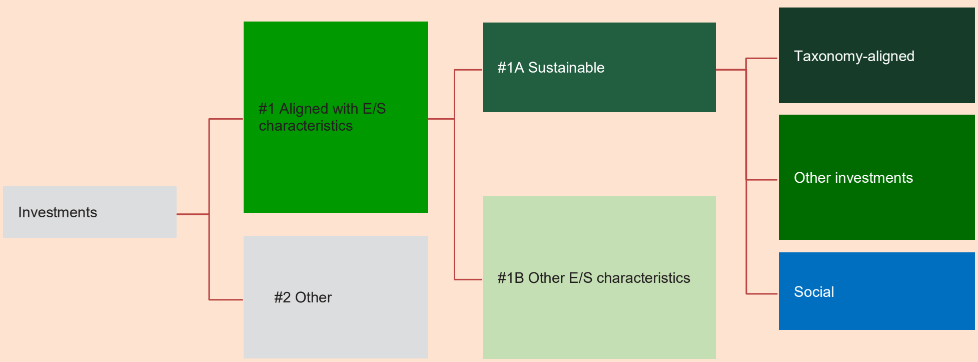
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/01/2023 - 31/12/2023

Largest investments	Sector	% assets	Country
ETHNA-Defensiv	PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	99.65	Luxembourg

What was the share of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

- ***What were the asset allocations?***



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. The share of these investments amounts to 90.00% as of the reporting date.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments. The share of these investments amounts to 10.00% as of the reporting date.

Category **#1 Aligned with environmental or social characteristics** includes the following sub-categories:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments. The share of these investments amounts to 0.00% as of the reporting date.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments** aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments. The share of these investments amounts to 90.00% as of the reporting date.

- ***In which economic sectors were the investments made?***

Average of four reporting dates (31/03/2023; 30/06/2023; 30/09/2023 and 31/12/2023):

Sector	Sub-sector	% assets
PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	Fund Management	99.65

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.
Transitional activities are economic activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and that have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of Taxonomy-aligned investments was calculated on the basis of the total portfolio or the total portfolio excluding government issuers. The measurement of the investments with regard to the previously mentioned asset allocation in "#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics", "#2 Other investments" and "1A Sustainable investments" was not taken into account.

- ***Did the financial product invest in EU Taxonomy-aligned fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities[2]?***

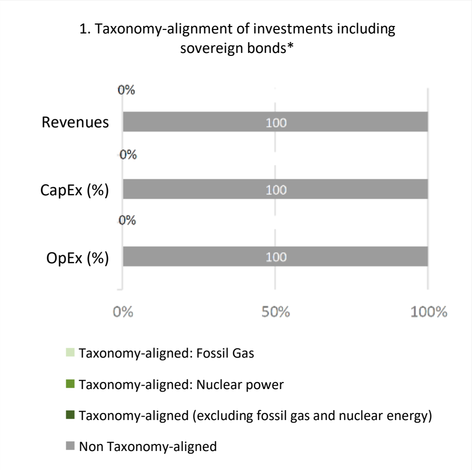
☐ **Yes:**

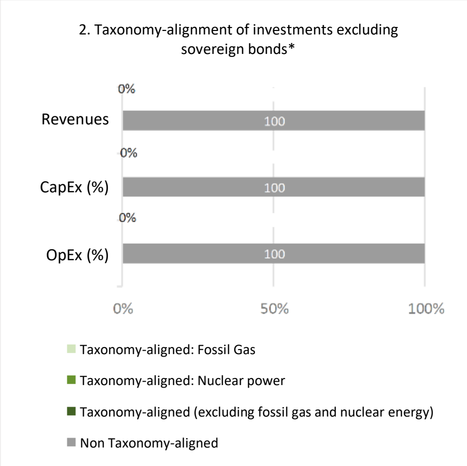
☐ **in fossil gas** ☐ **in nuclear energy**

☒ **No**

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the current "environmental friendliness" of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the relevant green investments made by investee companies for a transition to a green economy
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies

The following charts present the minimum percentage of EU Taxonomy-aligned investments in green. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This chart reflects 100.00% of the total investment.

* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' excludes sovereign exposures.

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities are only EU Taxonomy-aligned if they contribute to climate change mitigation and do not significantly affect any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanation in the left margin. The detailed criteria for EU taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the sector of fossil gas and nuclear energy are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

- ***How has the share of investments brought into line with the EU Taxonomy evolved compared to previous reference periods?***

  Enabling activities: 0%

  Transitional activities: 0%

- ***How has the share of investments brought into line with the EU Taxonomy evolved compared to previous reference periods?***

  E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of non-EU- taxonomy-compliant sustainable investments with an environmental objective?

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This includes hedging instruments, investments used for diversification purposes (for example commodities and other investment funds), investments for which no data is available, and cash.

“#2 Other investments” in particular is used for diversification of the Fund and for liquidity management in order to achieve the investment objectives described in the investment policy.

The sustainability indicators used to measure the achievement of the individual environmental or social characteristics in “#1 Investments focused on environmental or social characteristics” do not apply systematically in “#2 Other investments”. There is no minimum protection for “#2 Other investments”.

What measures were taken during the reference period to fulfil the environmental and/or social characteristics?

A key measure was the consideration of the comprehensive exclusions that permanently prohibit the fund from making a large number of investments that are generally regarded as critical. Specifically, investments in companies or products issued by companies that violate the UN conventions on cluster munitions, chemical weapons and other outlawed weapons of mass destruction or that finance such companies/products were excluded during the reporting period. Additional product-related exclusions apply if the turnover of a company from the production and/or distribution of certain goods exceeded the revenue volumes listed below: coal (25%), armaments (10%), small arms (10%), adult entertainment (10%), tobacco (5%). Additionally, investments in companies were prohibited when serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact have been identified and there was no compelling prospect that the violations will be remedied. For sovereign issuers, investments in bonds of countries declared “unfree” in the annual analysis by Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org) were prohibited.

Another significant measure was the fundamental approach in the selection of bond investments for the fund. Here, the focus continued to be on companies that already had low exposure to material ESG risks or that actively managed and consequently reduced the ESG risks inevitably associated with their business activities.

The analyses of the external rating agency Sustainalytics were used to assess the ESG risks that are relevant for the individual companies and to evaluate the active management of ESG risks within the companies.

The ESG Risk Score calculated by Sustainalytics assesses three factors that are crucial for a risk assessment: corporate governance, sector-level material ESG risks, as well as individual company countermeasures and idiosyncratic risks (controversies involving companies).

The corporate governance assessment is an important feature for assessing the financial and ESG risks associated with an investment.

The analysis of the environmental and social characteristics focuses on material risks for the sector. Besides social factors, resource consumption is always a risk factor in the manufacturing sector.

Consequently, the analysis incorporates environmental characteristics, such as greenhouse gas emissions and intensity, the protection of natural resources, especially water, the limiting of soil sealing and the protection of species diversity (biodiversity). Service companies have a much lower environmental impact due to their activities, and so they focus on social characteristics, which include, for example: fair working conditions and adequate remuneration, health and safety at work, prevention of corruption, prevention of fraud and control of product quality.

As such, the fund focused on taking into account relevant environmental and social risks, which may vary from company to company. The Fund was seeking not only to avoid environmental risks by investing in companies whose environmental risks are already low based on the company's activities, but also to consider companies that use appropriate management policies to limited and reduced the environmental risks associated with their business model.

Another measure was engagement with the fund's investee companies. In addition to the dialogues with the representatives of the fund's investee companies, discussions were held in particular with companies where the investment was above average in relation to the size of the company. Companies in the real estate sector faced an extremely difficult economic environment in 2023, which in one case led to a company's inability to meet interest and principal repayments. We actively participated in the restructuring process here in order to ensure the continued existence of the company and the highest possible return for investors. The restructuring process is not yet complete.

How did this financial product perform compared to the specific reference benchmark?

No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

  No index is designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this Fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

  No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

  No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared to the broad market index?***

  No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Ethna SICAV - AKTIV A

Legal entity identifier: 5299001YDDWV0ALEG768

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ **Sustainable investments with an environmental objective** were made: %	☐ It **promoted Environmental/ Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had 0.00% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ **Sustainable investments with a social objective** were made: %	☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product fulfilled?

In its bond and equity investments, the Fund favours companies that already have low exposure to material ESG risks or that actively manage and so reduce the ESG risks inevitably associated with their business activities.

The analyses of the external rating agency Sustainalytics are used to assess the ESG risks that are relevant for the individual companies and to evaluate the active management of ESG risks within the companies. The ESG Risk Score calculated by Sustainalytics assesses three factors that are crucial for a risk assessment:

- Governance
- Material ESG risks at sector level and the individual measures taken by the company to counter them
- Idiosyncratic risks (controversies that companies are involved in)

The corporate governance assessment is an important feature for assessing the financial and ESG risks associated with an investment. The analysis of the environmental and social characteristics focuses on material risks for the sector. Besides social factors, resource consumption is always a risk factor in the manufacturing sector. Consequently, the analysis incorporates ecological features, for example:

- Greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas intensity,
- Protection of natural resources, especially water,
- Limiting of soil sealing,
- Protection of biodiversity

Service companies have a much lower environmental impact due to their activities, and so they focus on social characteristics, which include, for example:

- Fair working conditions and adequate pay,
- Health and safety at work,
- Prevention of corruption,
- Prevention of fraud,
- Control of product quality.

As such, the Fund focuses on taking into account relevant environmental and social risks, which may vary from company to company. The Fund seeks not only to avoid environmental risks by investing in companies whose environmental risks are already low based on the company's activities, but also to consider companies that use appropriate management policies to limit and reduce the environmental risks associated with their business model.

There are also comprehensive exclusions that prohibit the Fund from making a large number of investments that are generally regarded as critical. Specifically, investments in companies with a core activity in the areas of armaments, tobacco, pornography, staple food speculation and/or the production/distribution of coal are prohibited. Additionally, investments in companies are prohibited when serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact have been identified and there is no compelling prospect that the violations will be remedied. For sovereign issuers, investments in bonds of countries declared "unfree" in the annual analysis by Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org) are prohibited.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The analyses of the external rating agency Sustainalytics are used to assess the ESG risks that are relevant for the individual companies and to evaluate the active management of ESG risks within the companies.

Sustainalytics summarises the results of its analyses in an ESG risk score ranging from 0 to 100, where the risk assumptions are assessed as follows:

less than 10: minor risks

from 10 to 19.99: low risks

from 20 to 29.99: medium risks

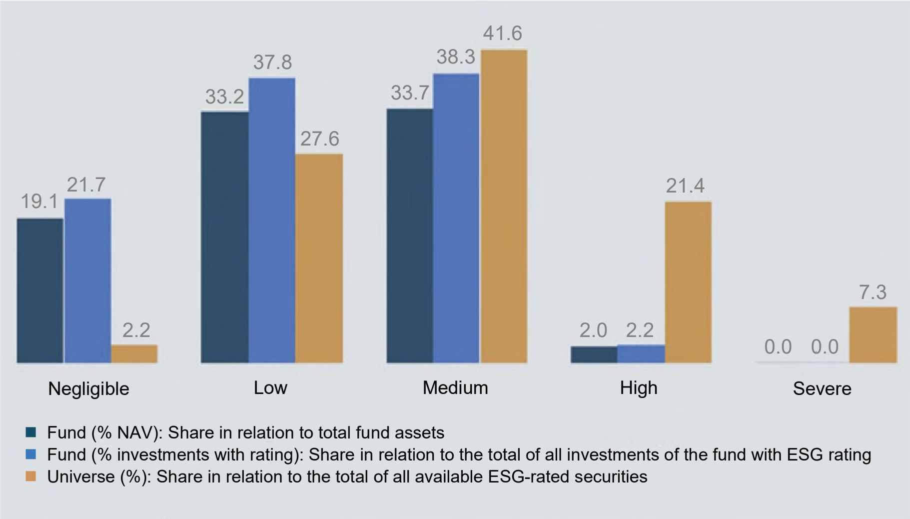
from 30 to 39.99: high risks

greater than 40: serious risks.

Measured against this ESG risk score, the Fund is expected to achieve on average at least a solid medium ESG risk profile (ESG risk score less than 25). This objective was achieved. During the reporting period, the fund's ESG risk score was consistently below 25. The average ESG risk score for the reporting period was 16.7. As of 31 December 2023, the ESG risk score was 17.4.

Individual securities with serious risks (ESG risk score greater than 40) will only be considered for inclusion as an investment in the Fund in justified exceptional cases and should be accompanied by an active engagement process to improve the ESG risk profile of the investment. There were no investments in the fund with a correspondingly high ESG risk score during the reporting period.

As of 31 December 2023, the distribution of ESG risk categories (in %) in the fund was as follows:



The fund excludes investments in companies or products issued by companies that violate the UN conventions on cluster munitions, chemical weapons and other outlawed weapons of mass destruction or that finance such companies/products. Additional product-related exclusions apply if the turnover of a company from the production and/or distribution of certain goods exceeds the revenue volumes listed below: coal (25%), armaments (10%), small arms (10%), adult entertainment (10%), tobacco (5%).

Additionally, investments in companies are prohibited when serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact have been identified and there is no compelling prospect that the violations will be remedied.

For sovereign issuers, investments in bonds of countries declared "unfree" in the annual analysis by Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org) are prohibited.

All listed exclusion criteria were met during the reporting period.

The development of the sustainability indicators was calculated and made available by the outsourced fund management or by the investment advisor used.

- ***...and compared to previous periods?***

The average ESG risk score for 2022 was 17.3. This was slightly lower than the average for the current reporting period (16.7). In both years, however, the averages were well below the target of 25.

As of 31 December 2022, the ESG risk score was 17.1. This was therefore marginally higher than the figure at the end of the current reporting period (17.4). In both years, however, the figures were well below the target of 25.

All listed exclusion criteria were also met during the previous year (2022).

- ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intended to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

- ***How have the sustainable investments, which were in part made with the financial product, not caused significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

------ *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

------ *Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Within the Fund, the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors from the following groups of issues from Annex 1 of Table I of Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 are taken into consideration: greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, water, waste, and social and employment issues.

The portfolio managers draw on the external analyses of ESG agencies, public documents of the companies and notes from direct dialogues with company leaders to identify, measure and assess adverse sustainability impacts. The adverse sustainability impacts can then be subjected to comprehensive analysis and taken into account in investment decisions.

Different sustainability aspects are weighted in the sustainability assessment of investments depending on their relevance for the respective business model. For example, greenhouse gas emissions are significantly more relevant in particularly CO2-intensive sectors than in less CO2-intensive sectors.

Regular reporting on sustainability factors is based on the raw data provided by the Sustainalytics rating agency.

What are the main investments of this financial product?

Average of four reporting dates (31/03/2023; 30/06/2023; 30/09/2023 and 31/12/2023):

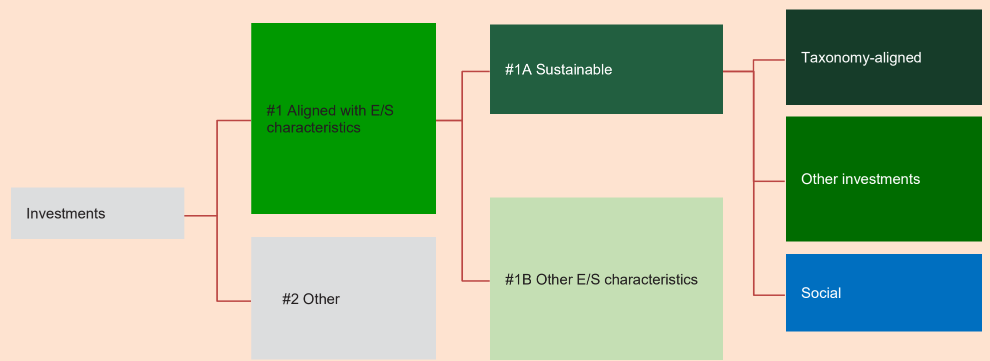
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/01/2023 - 31/12/2023

Largest investments	Sector	% assets	Country
Ethna-Dynamisch	PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	99.74	Luxembourg

What was the share of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What were the asset allocations?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. The share of these investments amounts to 88.00% as of the reporting date.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments. The share of these investments amounts to 12.00% as of the reporting date.

Category **#1 Aligned with environmental or social characteristics** includes the following sub-categories:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments. The share of these investments amounts to 0.00% as of the reporting date.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments** aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments. The share of these investments amounts to 88.00% as of the reporting date.

- ***In which economic sectors were the investments made?***
  Average of four reporting dates (31/03/2023; 30/06/2023; 30/09/2023 and 31/12/2023):

Sector	Sub-sector	% assets
PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES	Fund Management	99.74

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.
Transitional activities are economic activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and that have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of Taxonomy-aligned investments was calculated on the basis of the total portfolio or the total portfolio excluding government issuers. The measurement of the investments with regard to the previously mentioned asset allocation in “#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics”, “#2 Other investments” and “1A Sustainable investments” was not taken into account.

- ***Did the financial product invest in EU Taxonomy-aligned fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities[3]?***

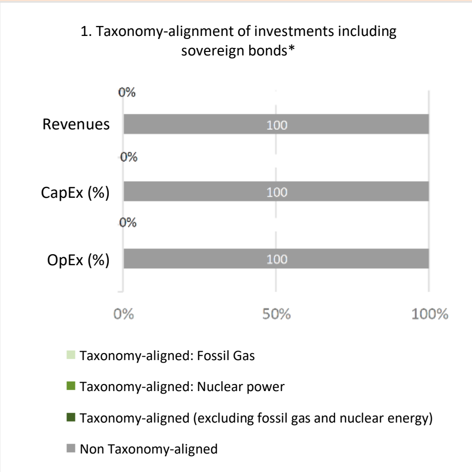
☐ Yes:

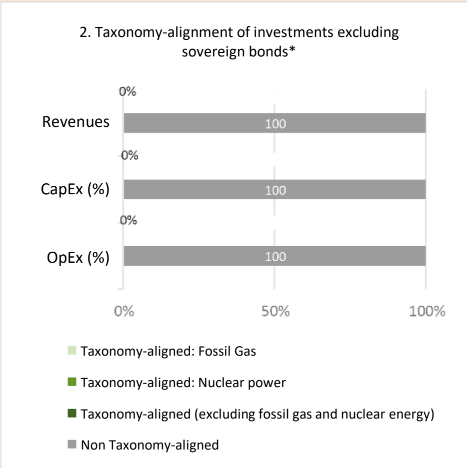
☐ in fossil gas ☐ in nuclear energy

☒ No

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the current “environmental friendliness” of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the relevant green investments made by investee companies for a transition to a green economy
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies

The following charts present the minimum percentage of EU Taxonomy-aligned investments in green. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This chart reflects 100.00% of the total investment.

* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ excludes sovereign exposures.

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities are only EU Taxonomy-aligned if they contribute to climate change mitigation and do not significantly affect any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanation in the left margin. The detailed criteria for EU taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the sector of fossil gas and nuclear energy are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

- ***What is the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?***

  Enabling activities: 0%

  Transitional activities: 0%

- ***How has the share of investments brought into line with the EU Taxonomy evolved compared to previous reference periods?***

  E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of non-EU- taxonomy-compliant sustainable investments with an environmental objective?

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

E/S characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments will be made.

What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This includes hedging instruments, investments used for diversification purposes (for example commodities and other investment funds), investments for which no data is available, and cash.

“#2 Other investments” in particular is used for diversification of the Fund and for liquidity management in order to achieve the investment objectives described in the investment policy.

The sustainability indicators used to measure the achievement of the individual E/S characteristics in “#1 Investments geared towards E/S characteristics” are not systematically applied in “#2 Other”. There is no minimum protection for “#2 Other investments”.

What measures were taken during the reference period to fulfil the environmental and/or social characteristics?

A key measure was the consideration of the comprehensive exclusions that permanently prohibit the fund from making a large number of investments that are generally regarded as critical. Specifically, investments in companies or products issued by companies that violate the UN conventions on cluster munitions, chemical weapons and other outlawed weapons of mass destruction or that finance such companies/products were excluded during the reporting period. Additional product-related exclusions apply if the turnover of a company from the production and/or distribution of certain goods exceeded the revenue volumes listed below: coal (25%), armaments (10%), small arms (10%), adult entertainment (10%), tobacco (5%). Additionally, investments in companies were prohibited when serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact have been identified and there was no compelling prospect that the violations will be remedied. For sovereign issuers, investments in bonds of countries declared “unfree” in the annual analysis by Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org) were prohibited.

Another significant measure was the fundamental approach in the selection of bond and equity investments for the fund. Here, the focus continued to be on companies that already had low exposure to material ESG risks or that actively managed and consequently reduced the ESG risks inevitably associated with their business activities.

The analyses of the external rating agency Sustainalytics were used to assess the ESG risks that are relevant for the individual companies and to evaluate the active management of ESG risks within the companies.

The ESG Risk Score calculated by Sustainalytics assesses three factors that are crucial for a risk assessment: corporate governance, sector-level material ESG risks, as well as individual company countermeasures and idiosyncratic risks (controversies involving companies).

The corporate governance assessment is an important feature for assessing the financial and ESG risks associated with an investment.

The analysis of the environmental and social characteristics focuses on material risks for the sector. Besides social factors, resource consumption is always a risk factor in the manufacturing sector.

Consequently, the analysis incorporates environmental characteristics, such as greenhouse gas emissions and intensity, the protection of natural resources, especially water, the limiting of soil sealing and the protection of species diversity (biodiversity). Service companies have a much lower environmental impact due to their activities, and so they focus on social characteristics, which include, for example: fair working conditions and adequate remuneration, health and safety at work, prevention of corruption, prevention of fraud and control of product quality.

As such, the fund focused on taking into account relevant environmental and social risks, which may vary from company to company. The Fund was seeking not only to avoid environmental risks by investing in companies whose environmental risks are already low based on the company's activities, but also to consider companies that use appropriate management policies to limited and reduced the environmental risks associated with their business model.

Another measure was engagement with the fund's investee companies. This entailed corresponding communication with company representatives on how to improve certain aspects of good corporate governance and the potential consequences of controversies, for example. In addition, voting rights at general meetings in particular were used as an important communication channel. While dialogues are opportunities to discuss positions, they are not usually formally binding. In contrast, exercising voting rights at a general meeting has just such characteristics. This makes it a powerful tool for influencing the direction of companies. Further details on the implementation of this measure can be found in both the voting policy and the voting report on the website of the management company of the fund (https://www.ethenea.com/dokumente-zu-esg/).

How did this financial product perform compared to the specific reference benchmark?

No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

  No index is designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this Fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

  No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

  No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared to the broad market index?***

  No benchmark was defined within the framework of the sustainability strategy.

Administration, distribution and advisory

Investment company:	**Ethna SICAV** 4, rue Thomas Edison L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg
Board of Directors of the investment company:	
Chairman of the Board of Directors:	Frank Hauprich (until 30 June 2023) ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A. (from 1 July 2023) MainFirst Affiliated Fund Managers S.A. *
Directors:	Josiane Jennes ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A. Nikolaus Rummler IPConcept (Luxembourg) S.A.
Management company:	**ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A.** 16, rue Gabriel Lippmann L-5365 Munsbach
Managing directors of the management company:	Frank Hauprich (until 30 June 2023) Thomas Bernard Josiane Jennes Luca Pesarini (from 1 July 2023)
Board of Directors of the management company (managing body):	
Chairman of the Board of Directors:	Thomas Bernard ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A.
Directors:	Skender Kurtovic (until 1 June 2023) MainFirst Holding AG Frank Hauprich (from 20 June 2023) ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A. (from 1 July 2023) MainFirst Affiliated Fund Managers S.A. Nikolaus Rummler IPConcept (Luxembourg) S.A.

* With effect from 10 January 2024, the name of the company was changed from MainFirst Affiliated Fund Managers S.A. to MainFirst (Luxembourg) S.à r.l

Depositary:	**DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.** 4, rue Thomas Edison L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg
Registrar and transfer agent and central administration:	**DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.** 4, rue Thomas Edison L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg
Institutions in accordance with the provisions of EU Directive 2019/1160 Art. 92 responsible for Luxembourg and Belgium	**DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.** 4, rue Thomas Edison L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg
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